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The Bombay Chronicle

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Much more can be done in 1930 and our companies will do better
I 2

VOL. XIX NO. 49 BOMBAY SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA

VICEROY AGAIN IN COMMUNICATION WITH WHITEHALL

CHINESE PAINTER AN SCHOLAR.

Mr. Jan Foo Kau, the Chinese painter and scholar whose paintings and drawings form the main feature of interest at the exhibition now open at the Town Hall.

Subash Bose's Hand Fractured

—:o:—

By Police Lathis

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

X-ray examination of hand of Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose who is now undergoing six months' rigorous imprisonment in Alipore Central Jail for disobeying police order on Independence Day showed that Mr. Bose has sustained fracture of bone of hand (phalanges) as a result of lathi charge made on the occasion prior to the arrest.—A. P.

SEVERE LATHI CHARGE IN BAILHONGAL

—:o:—

15 Injured: No Warning Given ?

(From A Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Feb. 27.

Reliable information received yesterday from Bailhongal speaks of a severe lathi charge at Bailhongal on 25th instant. A Rayat Sabha convention was proclaimed to be held at Bailhongal on 25th instant. The principal item on the agenda was a request to Government to remit or suspend land revenue this year on account of the failure of crops and unprecedented fall of prices.

SECTION 144 AND WARNING.

The District Magistrate issued an order under Section 144 C. P. C. prohibiting the Rayat convention. A meeting of the Bailhongal people was notified for protesting against the District Magistrate's ban. The Assistant Superintendent called the local leader Sjt. Tammanna Kulkarni and warned him against holding the protest meeting and applying Section 144 against him for infringement of the warning which resulted in the lathi charge. Sjt. Tamanna informed him that he would simply proclaim the stopping of the meeting and nothing further. Accordingly he proclaimed the meeting dissolved. The people dispersed. Sometime after the police party arrived and seeing the meeting dispersed turned back.

PROVOCATION AND PENALTY.

Some young boys were passing by calling slogans. The police irritated at this began a lathi charge against people not concerned with the meeting and labourers in shops. They are said to have raided shops and scattered some articles on the streets doing considerable damage to shopkeepers. 15 or 16 people were injured by the lathi charge. Two of these are lying in a serious state. A girl of six years received on her back an injury from the butt end of a rifle. Of the injured there is one sanadi and a police constable.

The lathi charge was made without giving warning.

GANDHIJI CONSULTS COMMITTEE

Peace Parleys Resumed And Again Suspended

GANDHIJI WARNS PRESSMEN AGAINST DRAWING CONCLUSIONS

It is understood that as a result of the Irwin-Gandhi talks the issues have been narrowed down to 3 or 4 items.

Political circles anticipate further discussion and hold that any feeling of pessimism is unjustified.

The Congress Working Committee adjourned at 9 p.m. It will resume sitting at 8-30 a.m. tomorrow when it will review the statement made by Gandhiji.

Mahatma Gandhi is not likely to meet the Viceroy to-morrow.—A. P. Special.

(From Our Special Representative)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

A red-coated chaprasi in a 'Rolls Royce' arrived from the Viceroy's House at ten minutes to 11 this morning when the Congress Working Committee was holding its meeting at Dr. Ansari's house. He delivered a thick envelope to Dr. Syed Mahmud, General Secretary of the Congress who was at that time discussing the Frontier situation with Muslim Congressmen of Peshawar.

The letter was for Mahatma Gandhi who acknowledged it in one line. I am told that in that letter Lord Irwin expressed his regret at not having been able to send the communication earlier and asked Gandhiji to meet him at 2-30 this afternoon.

Accordingly Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj and G. D. Birla left Dr. Ansari's residence at exactly two p. m. Conversations commenced at 2-30 p. m.

LIBERALS OPTIMISTIC.

None can divine the nature of Whitehall's reply to Lord Irwin. But somehow Liberals circles seem to be optismistic although they have no definite news to convey.

Some members of the Congress Working Committee seem to be indifferent as to the result of the negotiations.

I understand that the final stage has not yet been reached and that there is neither basis for some rumours started this evening here that there is breakdown nor for a hope that an agreement had been reached. The agreement to be reached would require further negotiations.

"IMPERIAL STATESMEN" SUMMONED

Dr. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar were summoned to the Viceroy's House for emergency talk after Gandhiji left and before the Executive Council met. The situation is not without hope.

IRWIN-GANDHI TALKS

—:o:—

"Imperial Statesmen" Summoned Again By Viceroy

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27

The fact that Viceroy's Council was summoned within half an hour of Gandhi-Irwin talk and that Gandhiji too consulted his Congress Working Committee shows that the talks have reached a very definite stage and that all depends now on how two sides play up.

INSTRUCTION FROM WHITEHALL

The Viceroy who received his instructions from London yesterday did not consult his executive Council as he wanted to know Mahatma Gandhi's position before informing his Council of what was happenning. The fact of the matter is that the Viceroy is carrying on negotiations on behalf of London and that the Government of India being an agent body need not as such claim predominant voice. That is probably the reason why greater stress has been laid on London.

IRWIN GANDHI KEEN FOR COMPROMISED

There is the greatest anxiety on the part of both Lord Irwin and Mahatma Gandhi to reach an agreement and that is the most hopeful sign but the acute difference had to be resolved.

ISSUES HANGING IN THE BALANCE

—:o:—

Where Does The Hitch Lie?

(From Our Special Correspondt.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

Whether by confidence or by arrangement, both Viceroy and Gandhiji were busy between 7 and 8 p.m. in explaining the situation to their respective executive bodies. Confirmation is lacking of the report that Messrs. Sapru and Jayakar saw the Viceroy immediately after Gandhiji left.

While this was the original arrangement apparently, the need for an emergency meeting of the executive council ruled this out. Neither Government nor Congress side gives any indication yet as to how the position stands, but there is no doubt that the issue are still hanging and that the final word has yet to be said by either side and that the position retains to-day all the elements which show that a wrong move may mean breakdown, while a wise move may mean peace.

As to where the hitch lies and who has to say this fatal or fruitful word, it is difficulty yet to discover.

MAHATMA'S WARNING TO PRESSMEN

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

Mahatma Gandhi warned press correspondents against drawing any inferences.

It is expected that Mahatma Gandhi will stay here a few days longer. Political circles hold that the position requires further examination.

A meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council was held this evening.—A. P.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF PARLEYS

—:o:—

Viceroy In Communication With London

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

Gandhiji interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press on the conclusion of his talk with the Viceroy said, "I have no statement to make. The Viceroy's House may issue one."

"Are you satisfied with the conversations?"—"It all depends".

"Will discussions be resumed?"—"They may be resumed."

While no authoritative news is available, it seems that the differences were found to require further reference to London.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar it is reported visited Viceroy's House soon after Mahatma Gandhi left, and the Congress Working Committee held meeting after Gandhi's return.—A. P.

WORKING

11 Months' Jail For Women Picketers

—:o:—

LAHORE, Feb. 27.

Twentyfive lady picketers were sentenced to-day by Mr. Disney Magistrate to eleven months' simple imprisonment under Section 107 Criminal Procedure Code These ladies were prosecuted for picketing a shop dealing in foreign cloth on the 16th January.—A. P.

GIRL DICTATOR CHARGED WITH ASSAULTING POLICE

—:o:—

SURAT, Feb. 27.

Out of about 150 persons arrested yesterday in connection with the Castle Maidan flag salutation all except 21 including the 9th Dictator, Miss Madhu Sopariwala and 6 Sevikas were released at midnight.

The Dictator has been charged under 5 different sections including Section 295 I.P.C. (assaulting a policeman on duty). One of the arrested tendered an unreserved apology and undertook not to participate in the movement in future.—A. P.

10 KILLED AND 7 INJURED

—:o:—

Gorakhpur Rly. Collision

GORAKHPUR, Feb. 27.

Ten coolies were killed and seven injured owing to a collision between two wagons of a ballast train which were being loaded in a quarry siding at Jarwa Station B and N. W. Railway, in Gonda District. The injured were taken at once to Tulsipur Hospital for treatment.—A. P.

MORE MADRAS PICKETERS ARRESTED

—:o:—

MADRAS, Feb. 27.

The Police arrested nineteen volunteers who were picketing foreign cloth shops this morning. Three more were arrested later while setting fire to some foreign cloth in Godown Street.

Miss Ambujammal and another lady continue to picket shop in Rattan Bazaar.—A. P.

MR. AMBALAL SARABHAI SUMMONED

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 27.

In response to an urgent call from Mahatma Gandhi, Seth Ambalal Sarabhai and Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai the local mill agents, left to-day for Delhi.—A. P.

CALLING UP LONDON AGAIN

—:o:—

DELHI, Feb. 27.

The Gandhi-Irwin talks concluded at six in the evening, when Mahatma Gandhi returned. In an interview he said the talks might be resumed, but, apparently, a further reference to London might be necessary.—A. P.

200 LIVES LOST IN TERRIFIC HURRICANE IN FIJI ISLANDS

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Suva.—Two hundred lives are reported to have been lost and tremendous damage done to stock, crops and buildings by terrific hurricane in Lautoka, Ba and Sigatoka Districts last week-end, said to be worst in the Island's history.

The ravaged area was isolated until last evening, when an appeal was received for food and medical supplies which were promptly despatched.—Reuter.

[Suva is the chief port of Fiji Island in the Pacific. The City's population 10074.]

CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE DISAPPOINTS DEPRESSED CLASSES

—:o:—

Invitation To Only 10 Volunteers Resented

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGAR PARKAR, Feb. 27.

Great disappointment prevails among the depressed classes of the Taluka of Nagar Parkar on account of the Reception Committee's unacceptance of the former's offer of 100 volunteers for Congress. It is understood the reception committee has consented to invite only 10 of their volunteers. The volunteers have thankfully declined this insufficient invitation and have determined to go to Karachi direct from here on foot.

Their first batch of 25 will start their long journey of 300 miles on March 1st. The party will go via Ramkibazaar Badin, Mirpur, Bathoro and Thatta.

CONGRESS LIFTS BAN ON MILLS

—:o:—

Working Committee And Karachi Congress

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

The General Secretary of the Congress in a statement says that two more mills have signed the Congress pledge. They are the Baidarba Mill of Ellichpur and the Lachhmichand Jaipuria Spinning and Weaving mill, Delhi, Altogether there are 326 mills in India of which 27 are not working. Negotiations are in progress with 21 and 52 are on the boycott list. The rest having signed the Congress pledge are on the approved list.

The Working Committee of Congress again discussed the question of election of delegates to the Karachi Congress. All members were present except Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram and Dr. Satyapal. Mr Sherwani was present by special invitation.—A. P.

NAGPUR ANTI-CENSUS DEMONSTRATIONS

—:o:—

Police Precautions To Little Purpose

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Feb. 27.

In spite of several arrests the War Council under the presidentship of Sjt. Vaidyaraj Shivbalak carried on a programme for the census boycott. A procession started from Congress House which when it reached Zenda Pool was joined by another from Sitabaldi. There was a sea of heads to be seen when the procession passed through Itwari. Government bandobast was alarmist to a degree. Policemen were stationed at every crossing of roads and it appeared as if Government anticipated a mass revolt. Town criers who carried the message of the boycoot of census were detained by the police. The meeting started at ten in the night with dazzling lights after the impressive procession. A novel and solemn sight for Nagpur people, the meeting in Chitnis Park swelled enormously towards midnight. The president exhorted the people to carry on the struggle and not to be beguiled by the peace talks.

BUSY PREPARATIONS FOR CONGRESS

—:o:—

Harchandrai Nagar In The Making

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Feb. 26.

The plans of Harchandrai Nagar were again altered to-day radically after consultation with various experts and now the final decision has been made and work has been started in right earnest. The Nagar Construction Committee was appointed this afternoon to carry out construction arrangements of the Nagar, while another subcommittee called the Nagar Equipment Committee will look after furnishing the Nagar.

Over one thousand members have been enrolled hitherto, bringing the income over twenty-five thousand rupees. A similar amount has been realized from donations. At least, one thousand more members are expected to be enrolled which will bring another twenty-five thousand. The total income including the returns from the sale of delegates' and visitors' tickets is estimated to be over two lakhs.

Three satyagraha workers including the brother of Sjt. Manilal Vyas, secretary of the Reception Committee have been arrested under Section 117 in connection with the manufacture of contraband salt.

STOP PRESS.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

Talks in Congress circles suggest that by Monday it will definitely be known whether there will be truce linking the Congress with the R. T. Conference in India or prolonging the struggle.

It is learnt that the Viceroy's offer (which in Congress circles are stated to be no counter-proposals or formulae) link the terms of truce with plans of R. T. Conference.—A. P. Special.

POLICE EXCHANGE SHOTS WITH SUSPECTS

—:o:—

One Man Dead

OTHERS MAKE GOOD THEIR ESCAPE

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 27.

At about half past nine this morning, people passing by the Alfred Park were alarmed at the sound of shots. Enquiries elicited the fact that a running fight was taking place between the police under Mr. Nott Bower of the C. I. D. and some criminal suspects whom the police had been tracking all this morning, till they were located in the Alfred Park.

Mr. Nott Bower was behind a tree and the suspects said to be three in number were behind the another, about fifty yards distant. Shots were being exchanged for nearly half an hour, when one of the suspects was, apparently, hit. This man who died subsequently is said to be one Chunder Sekar Azad who was wanted for some political offences.

REWARD OFFERED FOR ARREST

The other two men received injuries. Mr. Nott Power and Inspector Bisheshwar Singh were also wounded but not seriously. It is stated that an award of Rs. 5,000 had been offered for the apprehension of the deceased. It appears that ammunition on both sides was exhausted and the police got a supply but the suspects ran out of their supply and could not continue the fight.

Another story is that the deceased finding his ammunition exhausted, committed suicide. A large crowd soon gathered near the spot. The corpse was carried away in a lorry.

In connection with the shooting in Alfred Park this morning it does not appear quite clear whether the deceased died as a result of a self-inflincted wound or from the firing of the police.

Both sides were armed with revolvers. The other two suspects managed to get away on bicycles snatched from passers by.—A.P.

"BANDEMATARAM" EDITOR JAILED FOR SEDITION

—:o:—

LAHORE, Feb. 27

Thakurdas, Editor of "Bandematram" was sentenced to-day by Mr. Disney, Magistrate, under Section 124-A to 9 months' imprisonment on a charge relating to an article headed "Bhagatsingh."

ROUND THE WORLD ON MOTOR BIKES

Richard Bugatsch of Austria (Right) Knud Hansen of Denmark (left), two intrepid youths who are touring round the world on a motor cycle. They left Copenhagen on 25th May 1930 and visited more than a twenty different countries in Europe and Asia before they reached India.

While in Bombay, they paid a visit to the "Bombay Chronicle" Office and were snapped by the ubiquitous photographer of the "Chronicle". It appears that on the completion of their world tour, the two cyclists will receive a reward equivalent to Rs. 1,300 each from one Mr. Bergstrom of the Danish Sports Motor Club.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—Experienced and trained GRADUATES and UNDER-GRADUATES for Union High School, Surat. Apply with testimonials, stating minimum terms to PRINCIPAL.
A 2593

WANTED—ACCOUNTANT, TYPIST, CLERKS. Apply with testimonials in own handwriting to Box No. 718, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4447

WANTED—An Engineer, experienced in Steam and Electric Drive, for a mill. Apply with testimonials and lowest salary expected to Box No. 721 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4453

WANTED—An ARTIST EXPERIENCED COMMERCIAL DESIGNER. Apply with coloured samples stating least salary required:—MANAGER, SURVE LITHO, Gondia.
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WANTED—A Gujarati knowing MATRIC (S. T. E. preferred). Must apply in his own handwriting. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to the Principal Babu Pannalal, Jain High School, Pydhonie, Bombay.
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A R4449

WANTED—Experienced CLERKS Stenographers, Lady Typist, Lady Doctors, Lady Companions, Engineers and those seeking employments to Consult. Moderate terms. Apply ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY, 106/110, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R4448

INDIAN of good family can find enviable leading position. Must have good business abilities and the qualification to take over the management of either Import or Manufacturing Department of progressive Company. Quite exceptional prospects are offered. He shall have to take shares to the amount of Rs. 20,000 to 30,000. Full particulars solicited. Apply Box No. 720, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4452

WANTED—An ASST. BLEACHER with theoretical and practical knowledge. Apply with testimonials stating experience and terms to Box No. 693, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2561.

WANTED—SECRETARIES an AGENTS on Pay and Commission for a well managed Provident Insurance Concern, having Unique Schemes for unrepresented districts. Apply THE RAJNAGAR BANKING & INSURANCE CORPORATION LTD., Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
A 2458

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A R4141

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INTELLIGENT GENERAL CLERK, three years around experienced in ENGINEERING FIRMS seeks EMPLOYMENT PART or FULL time. Reasonable remuneration. Free first. Please apply Box No. 722 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4454

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MAKES A MAN A MAN

Infallible and invaluable remedy for Debility, Inability, Neurasthenia, Mental Depression, Loss of Appetite and Vitality, Sleeplessness, Constipation, Colic Pain, in all its stages.

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Guaranteed cure by 60 Pills, no failure, no relapse.
Apply, TEGAR CHEMICAL WORKS.
P. O. Baghbazar, Calcutta.

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N R4450

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MERCANTILE DIRECTORY OF GERMANY Containing addresses of Merchants, Manufacturers and Exporters in each line. Price Rs. 10. East and West Trade Developer, Rajkot.
L R4388.

RARE OPPORTUNITY—Huge lot of foreign stamps to be sold off at rock-bottom prices. Write to Box No. 704, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Coronicle."
L R4412

Motors and Accessories

FOR SALE—PONTIAC FIVE SEATER Phaeton Touring 1928 model Six Cylinder, 25 horsepower, excellent condition run only 16000 miles. Apply any day between 4—6 p. m. D. F. KAPADIA, 24, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill.
N

Loans

WANTED—By a Big Soap Manufacturer, manufacturing soaps on scientific principles, an influential and experienced Agent for Bombay, who can invest upto Rs 10,000 for Soap Business on favourable terms. Apply Box No. 710, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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M ws.

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B R4443

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E R4434

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E R 4321

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E 2427

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N 2568

Trade Announcement.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE on Saturday, the 28th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) at "Cosy Corner," Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill.
BENNET & CO.
T R 4439

WANTED—Designs of sofa and chairs with crest for Durbar Hall, approved person will be awarded, original designs will be returned if not approved. Apply before 5th March to Box No. 723, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R4455

FURNITURE FOR SALE—European leaving India. Good household furniture of all kinds. Apply Box No. 706, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R4419

AN old Bombay Soap-Manufacturer, manufacturing soaps on the most up-to-date and scientific principles is prepared to manufacture soaps for any Merchant or Pedhiwalla, desiring soaps in their own marks. Write Box No. 709, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R4427.

Hotels.

MAHABLESHWAR. —PARADISE HINDU HOTEL will begin from 1st April, 1931. Write immediately for coupons to LALJI DAMODAR, MANAGER, Paradise Hindu Hotel, Matheran.
H R 4405

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET OFFICE PREMISES, situated second floor, Bank of Baroda Building, Apollo Street, Apply BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
C 2594

TO BE LET at Tardeo Road (near Chikalwadi) FLATS, one drawing room, two bed rooms, one dining room and kitchen, ranging from Rs. 80/- to 95/-. Apply DHARAMSI, Solicitor, 23 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay Tyabji House, Chowpatty Seaface.
C 7000

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C R4423

UP TO DATE big fire-proof GODOWNS with telephone and all other convenience available at Yusuf Building Mount Road, Mazagon, just near tram and Vadi Bunder, Apply BHAIYA on spot.
C R4424

CHEAP, AIRY and Well-lighted double and single ROOMS for respectable families of all communities in Cassum Mitha's new Buildings at Lower Parel, near B. B. Railway Station: Telephone 20656.
C R4422

TO LET—Office accommodation 2,500 sq. ft. or less at 60 Forbes Street (Esplanade Road corner) airy quiet. For further particulars apply on the premises to RUTTONJEE BOMONJEE & CO.
C R4491

Houses & Flats Wanted

WANTED—SHED for small factory near residential flats or suitable Bungalow with compound. Write particulars with rent to Box No. 716, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R4444

Profession.

IF YOU WANT TO EARN RS. 750 MONTHLY, Consult Professor SHROFF, New York Cotton Specialist. One sure closing Figure given. Opposite 'Pigeon Stand' 5, Mint Road, Bombay, near G.P.O.
P R4446

"TRANSLATION"—In Hindi, Gujarati, Marwari and Marathi, etc. can be executed promptly, neatly and correct. Our charges are moderate. Apply to:—Moolchandra Jaynarayen Vyas, Commercial Translators, No. 56 (Telwadi) Vithalwadi, Bombay No. 2.
T R4438

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

MATRIMONIAL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 241 of 1931.

In the matter of the Indian Divorce Act IV of 1869.

NORAH DULCIE GEARY ..... Petitioner.
vs.
REGINALD OSSIE GEARY ..... Respondent

To,
REGINALD OSSIE GEARY,
Respondent abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Petitioner has filed this suit against you praying that her marriage with you, her lawful husband, be dissolved, for permanent alimony for costs and such other relief as the nature of the case may require. You are therefore required within 14 days hereof to enter an appearance either in person or by your Attorney in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay should you think fit so, to do and to make answer to the charges in this petition within 10 days after entering your appearance AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the hearing and final disposal of this suit is fixed for the 30th day of March, 1931, at 11-15 a.m. when you are required either to appear in person or by an Advocate properly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and that in default of your so doing, the Court will proceed to hear the said charges proved and pronounce Judgment, your absence notwithstanding.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1931.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.
Messrs. FORBES & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
2599

Public Notices

QUICKER TRAMS

BEST SERVICE

On Sydenham Road.

On and after Sunday, March 1st, B E S T will run Trams along Sydenham Road, giving a quicker service from Victoria Gardens to the Fort.

SERVICE No. 5 (Victoria Gardens and General Post Office) will be run at frequent intervals *via* Sydenham Avenue and Palton Road.

On SUNDAYS and EVENINGS this service will run from PAREL.

H. C. QUINN,
Traffic Manager

NOTICE

THE OSMANSHAHI MILLS LIMITED.

Incorporated in Hyderabad (Deccan).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Osmanshahi Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 1920, Khairatabad Road in the City of Hyderabad (Deccan) on TUESDAY, the 10th day of March, 1931, at 12 noon (S. T.) when the sub-joined Resolutions will be proposed:—

That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by the insertion therein immediately after Article 91 of the following Article namely:—

91 (a) Any trust deed for securing debentures or debenture stock may, if so arranged, provide for the appointment from time to time by the Trustees thereof or by the Debenture Holders of some person or persons nominated by such Trustees to be a Director or Directors of the Company, and may empower such Trustees from time to time to remove any directors so appointed, and may provide that a director or directors so appointed shall not be bound to hold any qualification shares and shall vacate office in any specified event and shall not vacate office in rotation, and shall not be removed by the Company, and may contain such ancillary provisions as may be arranged between the Company and the Trustees, and all such provisions shall have effect notwithstanding any of the other provisions herein contained.

Should the above mentioned Resolution be passed by the requisite majority the same will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such Meeting will be held on Sunday the 29th day of March, 1931, at the same place and time for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such Resolution as Special Resolution accordingly.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND SONS, LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Dated 28th February, 1931.
2582

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED stating age, nationality, and past experience for the post of Chief Officer of Kurla Municipal Borough with salary of Rs. 300-20-460 p. m. plus H. R. allowance of Rs. 30 and Conveyance allowance of Rs. 20 p.m.

Applications with copies of testimonials, if any, should reach the undersigned not later than 4th March, 1931.

Candidate must be a Graduate in Arts or Engineering of any recognised University and must have wide experience of Municipal Administration.

MANEKJI JIVANJI BHATHENA,
President,
Kurla Municipal Borough.
Municipal Office,
Kurla, 1931.
2584

S. S. "IYO MARU."

Consignees of cargo per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival on 26th instant from Japan via way-ports and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to removal of goods from the Landing Shed.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

PUBLIC NOTICE.

As HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR and LADY SYKES will drive IN STATE from the Willingdon Sports Club to the Race Course on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, the public are informed that Clerk Road from the Willingdon Sports Club to its junction with Hornby Vellard and Hornby Vellard from its junction with Clerk Road to the new road, leading to the Racing Stables will be CLOSED to vehicular traffic between 2-45 p.m. and 3-15 p.m.

This notice is issued under Section 23(4) of Act IV of 1902.

G. S. WILSON,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 27th February, 1931.
2605

NOTIFICATION.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

THE PUBLIC of F & G Wards is hereby informed that in accordance with Rule No. 5, Notification No. 236 Education Department, Bombay Castle, dated 28th September, 1923, and the same amended on the 27th December, 1927. Complete Registers of children of school-going age (boys and girls of all classes and creeds except the boys and girls of Europeans and Anglo-Indians) for the year 1931 are now ready and can be seen from 26th February, 1931, on the Notice Board of (1) the Schools Committee's Office, Municipal Buildings, Fort, Bombay, (2) Office of the Special Attendance Officer, F & G Wards, Damodar Thakarsy Hall, Parel, Bombay (12), during office hours on any working day. They can also be seen at (1) all the Municipal Primary Schools and (2) all non-Municipal Recognised Primary Schools in the area.

Compulsion in the case of children shown in the Registers as not attending schools shall come into force from 26th April 1931. The Parent (includes a guardian and any person who has the actual custody of a child) of every child of school-going age i.e. of not less than 8 and not more than 11 years of age, referred to in the above-mentioned Registers to which this Notification applies, ordinarily residing within the limits of F & G Wards, shall cause such child to attend any of the Municipal or Registered Primary Schools from and after 26th April 1931, and any such parent or guardian who fails to do so, shall be liable to a penalty prescribed in Bombay Act XV of 1920 under a reasonable excuse (as mentioned in Section 8 of the Act)

The said Section 8 runs thus:—

MEANING OF REASONABLE EXCUSE.

8. A parent shall be deemed to have a reasonable excuse for failure to cause a child to attend a recognised primary school in any of the following cases:—

(a) Where the child is prevented from attending school by sickness infirmity or other unavoidable cause.

(b) Where the child is receiving otherwise than in a recognised Primary School instruction, which in the opinion of the Schools Committee, is sufficient or has already completed his primary education.

(c) Where there is no recognised Primary School within one mile measure according to the nearest road from the residence of the child.

The parent or guardian is hereby requested to inspect the Registers and report in time inaccuracies if any, in the Registers in regard to his ward, to the Special Attendance Officer, F & G Wards, Bombay, Damodar Thakarsy Hall, Parel, Bombay, No. 12.

J. V. VORA,
Chairman, Schools Committee.
Schools Committee's Office,
Municipal Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, dated 19th February, 1931.
2585

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the purchase of the rights of cultivating the reclaimed land at Deonar, of catching fish from the catchwater drains and from the Khajans at Deonar, cutting grass from various municipal lands, and collecting fruits from cocoanut and other trees &c. for a period of one year from 1-4-31 to 31-3-32 will be received upto 1 p. m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 9th day of March, 1931.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Full particulars of the rights as well as the terms and conditions on which the rights will be sold will be supplied to anyone deputed to receive them by the Undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN.
City Engineer.
2603

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held by Messrs. Crawford & Co., Auctioneers on the 26th day of February, 1931, under instructions from the Vendors Mr. NOORMAHOMED BEGMAHOMED, Mr. ABOOBAKER ABDUL REHMAN and Bai YEMNABAI, widow of Mr. Esmail Begmahomed in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree, dated 6th April, 1920, and Consent Judge's Order, dated 18th July, 1930, made in High Court Suits Nos. 1001 of 1911, 1035 of 1915 and 263 of 1916, our client was declared the highest bidder and the purchaser of the undermentioned property.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, possession, exchange, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 36, Tamarind Lane Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Improvement Trust, Leasehold-land or ground being Plot No. 2 on the Chawpatty West Estate of the Board together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Chowpatty Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1653 square yards or thereabouts but 1660 square yards according to the Cadastral Survey and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7298, part Plot No. 2 and Cadastral Survey No. 399 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by land now or late of the Improvement Trust known as Plot No. 3 leased to Hassanalli Sullemanji, on or towards the West by Plot No. 1 of the Improvement Trust, on or towards the South by Queen's Road, on or towards the North by Babulnath 3rd Cross Lane and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2447 (2-3A) and Street Nos. 339A and 339AR and New Street Nos. 339A and 3.

Dated this 27th day of February, 1931.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS.
Purchasers Attorneys.
2601

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HARGOVANDAS JIVANDAS, SUNTOKEBAI, widow of Sha Narandas Devidas and MOHANLAL KALYANJI, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, being the surviving Trustees under the Will of the deceased Sha Narandas Devidas under the orders and the directions contained in the Judge's Order passed by the High Court of Bombay in its Extraordinary and Inherent Civil Jurisdiction on the 29th day of November, 1929, in the matter of the Trust created by Clause 35 of the last Will of Sha Narandas Devidas of Bombay Hindu Merchant deceased have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, exchange, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, possession, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax tenure (now redeemed) with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the West side of the public passage or lane leading to Kumbhar Tukda oart, in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 350 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less but on recent measurement found to contain 338 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 454, New No. 2372, Old Survey No. 300, and New Survey No. 449 and Cadastral Survey No. 2319 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality formerly under Old No. 23 and now under Ward C Nos. 5054 and 5056 formerly under Street Nos. 23, 24 now under No. 5 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Ganpat Harichand, on or towards the East by the property formerly belonging to Tara Naikin and now to Morarbhoy Vijbhookandas, on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Bhasker Vishwanath but now belonging to a Mahrab and on or towards the West by Kumbharwada Street.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1931.

G. D. TIJORIWALLA.
For Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
2587

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SONABAI, wife of Rao Saheb Ganpatrao Vijayakar, mentioned in the Will as Sonabai Ganpatrao, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, lately residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay.

RAO SAHEB GANPATRAO KHANDERAO VIJAYAKAR, and GANPATRAO GOPINATH JAYAKAR, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, retired superintendent Government Dock Yard and Advocate High Court respectively, both residing at Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay. ... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, KNIGHT Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this thirteenth day of February, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty one and in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

H. A VAKIL

The 13th day of February, 1931.
GANPATRAO KHANDERAO VIJAYAKAR.
Petitioner-in-person.
2602

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WILL THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN SUCCEED?

—:0:—

SOVIET'S HOPES AND DIFFICULTIES.

Mr. Louis Fischer writes in the "Nation" New York:—

At the turn of the year, after a January-to-December stay in the Soviet Union, I permit myself a look backward to recapitulate and forward to anticipate. Fortunately, decisions adopted in Moscow late in November and in December make it possible to speak of future policy with some degree of certainty.

Nineteen thirty was a year of Socialist offensive. Nineteen thirty-one will be a year or retrenchment, of shortening the line, and of less buoyant progress. Construction efforts will be concentrated on a limited number of giant industrial plants and on fewer small factories. The pace of heavy industrialization will be slackened and more attention will be paid to the immediate needs of the population. Nineteen thirty passed under the sign of foreign hostility to the Soviet Union. The last phase of that hostility, the anti-dumping campaign, is one of the chief factors which induced the change of policy. The trial of Ramzin and the rest likewise contributed toward a modification of the 1930 course by revealing the pitfalls of an excessively rapid tempo. The strain on the nation has been very great. The state will therefore stop, inhale deeply, and rest. How long this period of recuperation will last it is difficult to predict.

NO REALLY FIXED PLAN.

How will all this affect the Five-year Plan? Will it be carried out? The question is difficult to answer because there is no fixed plan. Indeed, no sooner does an industry give indications of approaching the production totals set as its final goal than that goal is moved forward in order to stimulate further effort. This has occurred several times in single branches of economy, so that the original minimum Piatiletka, or Five-Year Plan, adopted in 1928 was very different and much lower than the Piatiletka of to-day. And even the present levels will probably be raised before December 31, 1932. The Piatiletka is as much a political slogan as a practical economic task. Hence the psychological value of "raising the ante," so to speak. Now if one asks whether the plan as first inaugurated in October, 1928, will be carried out in the quinquennial ending December, 1933, the answer must be a categorical affirmative. It is more to the point, however, to inquire into the likelihood of the complete fulfilment of the much-modified and augmented Five-Year programme, not in five years but in four, in accordance with the present firm resolve of the government, the party, and the proletariat.

In 1929-30 the Soviet state industries increased their production 25 per cent, which was 5 per cent ahead of the plan. A further increase of 45 per cent as compared with the previous year is contemplated for 1931. If this is achieved, 79 per cent of the Five-Year-Plan-in-Four will have been carried out in the first three years, and in heavy industry 93 per cent. At the end of the third year of the Piatiletka, that is, on December 31, 1931, moreover, the coal, oil, machine-manufacturing, and electrical industries will have exceeded their five-year schedule. According to the plan, the Union was to have produced 53,000 tractors in 1932-33. These will be turned out in 1931. When we say "will" it means that in each case the factories, funds, and all other facilities are available for such production and that past records warrant present expectations. Transport is a fair index: in 1931 the Soviet railways will carry 330,000,000 tons of freight as compared to 281,000,000 tons originally fixed for the fifth year of the Piatiletka.

In light industry success has not been so spectacular, and unless lost ground is made up as a result of the shift of policy determined on in November and December, the textile, shoe, food, clothing, and paper industries, as well as other branches supplying the immediate consumption needs of the country, may fall behind the requirements of the plan. But two years still remain; domestic raw materials that are sources of light industry—cotton, flax, leather, lumber, vegetables, sugar—have been stimulated by collectivization and the organization of state farms; and the Bolsheviks are apparently convinced that the nation must be better taken care of than in the past. The cumulative effect of these circumstances should permit the Soviet light industries to reach their goal during the second half of the four-year Piatiletka. In fact, the recent plenary session of the Central Committee promised an increase of 25 per cent to 30 per cent in retail goods for 1931.

REMARKABLE ADVANCE.

In agriculture, too, tremendous advances have been made. The 1930 grain harvest amounted to 87,400,000 tons compared to 71,700,000 tons in the previous year Collectivization has, with the aid of pressure from the authorities, made greater headway in two years than anybody could have hoped for in five. The Communists regard this as a guaranty of a higher rural productivity—a view which their first harvest tends to confirm—and a promise of more amicable relations between the village and the city—the crux of the whole Russian situation.

In considering whether the Five-Year-Plan has been or will be a success or a failure, I do not believe that percentages are altogether conclusive. The world wants to know whether the general purpose of the plan is being achieved; whether Russia is industrializing quickly and rationally. Here no doubt is admissible. The answer is yes. Whether the high standars of the programme will be met to a degree of 90 per cent or 115 per cent—both are possible—really matters little. Thus, whereas almost every capitalist nation is at best holding its own, the Soviet Union is experiencing a period of enthusiastic high-speed construction.

JANUS-FACED.

I should be the last to forget the shady side of the picture: the poor quality and high cost of manufactured goods, the difficulties of management—it is easier to build a factory than make it produce—the subordination of the welfare of millions of individuals to the welfare of the state, which cannot yet pay dividends, and the innumerable mistakes by officials and leaders. The truth about Russia is Janus-faced. Everyday life is hard and black. People suffer. The gratification of primary requirements absorbs a huge amount of attention. But there is another, a bright and encouraging, side: the birth of new "Socialist" cities, the erection of giant factories and farms, the thrill of a whole continent tapping new sources of creative energy and marching toward economic independence and a better standard of living. Which phase one chooses to dilate on frequently depends on one's temperament and principles. The hardships of to-day sometimes impress and depress me, but more often the light of the future blurs them out of sight, and the focus of my mind's eye shifts to the positive, the constructive, the creative. The difficulties are those concomitant with growth and youth.

LITTLE UNEMPLOYMENT.

One of the outstanding developments of the year was the disappearance of unemployment. For all practical purposes anybody who wants a job can get one if he has qualifications of the slightest and often even if he has no skill whatsoever. Cities, factories, and offices compete violently for workers and offer special attractions to draw them away from their present places of activity. Hence the excessive "fluidity" of labour, which the government vainly seeks to combat with an endless series of decrees.

The scarcity of labour is a direct consequence of increased industrial production and construction and of the inefficient use of labour. Yet it also reflects significant, I am tempted to say epoch-making, changes in the Soviet village. Nineteen thirty was preeminently the year of agrarian collectivization—Stalin's chief contribution to the Russian Revolution. Collectivization has probably stirred the peasantry even more than the abolition of serfdom. It absorbs all the village hands and minds. It threw the torch of civil war into the countryside and aroused first the vigorous resistance of the masses of peasants, then the venom of anti-Soviet elements abroad, and finally the opposition of strong forces within the Communist Party itself. This struggle for the collective and against the kulak is by no means ended. But it will scarcely assume the sanguinary forms of January and February, 1930, and the state will scarcely again resort to the drastic measures of coercion employed earlier in the year. The Bolsheviks have learned a lesson. Nevertheless, I see no indication that the policy of further collectivization will be abandoned or even moderated. I believe, on the contrary, that the advantages of collectivization appeal so much to the village administrator that he will be tempted to push the movement as far as possible. He thus gets rid of the obnoxious kulaks, and grain procurements, formerly a perilous adventure, become a relatively peaceful pursuit. The "Kolkhoz" creates many problems, both economic and of organization, but once under way it eliminates or at least mellows peasant hostility. Further collectivization, however, should soon compel or enable the party to return to unchecked tempos of industrialization. The next few years may indeed witness such a cycle of retarded and then accelerated speeds, together with some noticeable political zigzags and, in consequence, renewed feuds in Communist ranks.

'NEPMEN'S' DEFEAT.

The crusade to destroy private capital in the village by means of collectivization and in the city by super-industrialization and the direct disfranchisement and arbitrary economic suppression of traders was inaugurated early in 1930. It colored all the events of the year and still continues, though with less crudeness. The Nepmen have not recovered from the blow. They are not likely to. The peasant peddlers who come into town with milk and vegetables do not replace them economically, much less socially.

The blows rained on the urban and rural bourgeoisie, the class was, in other words, took on harsher forms in 1930 than at any time since 1921. Invitably, important social and cultural phenomena accompanied them. If this whole new development could be summed up in a phrase it might be called the "death of liberalism" The phrase, I hasten to add, is inadequate and very general, but it may help to explain a condition which is still too recent and vague to permit of final definition.

It will be difficult to describe just what has happened. In the realm of literature, for instance—in fact, in every field of art—emphasis on the class struggle is the demand of all critics and political leaders. Quality is a secondary consideration so long as the subject is new life in the collectives. What are love and personal life when the Piatiletka is at stake? Vsevolod Ivanov, the author of "Armored Train," therefore goes as a reporter with Leonov to tell about cotton planting in Turkestan; Pilniak, perhaps the most talented of Soviet authors, turns out a ream of sketches about the transition from fendalism to socialism in Tadjikstan of the Pamirs; while Gladkov, who critique of collectivization. Of course, it does the 'pipuchiki', or non-Communist novelists, who wrote nevertheless are Soviet sympathizers, a world of good to come into contact with the new society instead of with the declassed, crumbling society which is their natural element. Yet it is scorcely conducive to literary production when unfavourable descriptions of conditions are condemned as "counter-revolutionary" and when the hero of every love story is expected, so to speak, to echo Stalin and praise the party's economic programme. Not only is art for art's sake taboo—it was never very popular with the Bolsheviks—but art must frankly be only for the sake of politics.

NO TOLERANCE IWTH WAVERERS.

It is an expression of the same general tendency when deviations from the official policy are combated more fiercely than ever. Tolerance toward dissenters is unknown now. More and more the slogan is. "If you are not for us you are against us.', A middle-of-the-road attitude is anathema The government asks the engineering caste to enunciate its credo; neutrality will no longer be countenanced. Similarly, Radek asks Pilniak to declare himself; he must not be an outside observer Those who sit on the fence are finding that perch extremely uncomfortable. The result is that the doubters, the indifferent, the dissidents, and the enemies are either converted by the Communists' dynamic will to succeed, or keep their mouths shut and act the hypocrite, or are driven into active hostility as was the Ramzin party.

The class-war psychosis and a frantic faith in the early triumph of the Socialist cause explain this year's increase of the Bolsheviks' traditional antipathy toward neutrality and liberalism; while added practical difficulties have increased the popularity of the old Russian weapon—ruthlessness. On the other hand, during 1930 a sort of economic democracy struck deeper root. Stalin's famous article of March 2 and the decrees which elaborated it were a recognition of the principle that economic advantages are a more effective means of real collectivization than government fiat or administrative pressure. The mobilization of popular support and the elimination of certain faults in organization have worked wonders in the execution of practical tasks, yet when coal production in the Donets basin commenced to fall in the spring, additional goods and food for the miners proved more effective than proclamations and circulars of instructions. Man does not live by enthusiasm alone; one happy chief engineer is worth five mass-meetings. The Bolsheviks forget this truth far too often.

These psychological, social, and economic factors in the domestic situation are inextricably bound up with Russian foreign relations. Indeed, the fear of capitalist attack and the partial boycott of Soviet exports contributed directly to making the internal policy and atmosphere what they were in 1930. Russia's foreign relations during the year have been more or less sterile. Negotiations with Great Britain have made practically no headway; frantic red-hunters in the United States have succeeded in obstructing Soviet-American trade; the Mongolian tangle is still in a hopeless mess. France has made herself the leader of anti-Bolshevik forces everywhere; sentiment in Berlin is not so friendly as in previous years: and, practically, only Germany and Italy have granted important credits to the Bolsheviks. After many years of passivity, relieved only by Litvinov's diverting performances at Geneva, the Moscow Foreign Office has at last displayed a bit of initiative—toward Italy. A rapprochement between Fascist Italy and Bolshevik Russia is certainly no comfort to the professional foreign Communist nor does it exactly clinch the argument which identifies the Soviet Government with the Comintern, but it is good "Realpolitik", and the Kremlin will go farther if necessary. It would be very premature, however, to speak of a division of Europe between the Versailles Powers—France, Poland, Rumania, Jugoslavia, and Czecho-Slovakia—and the anti-Versailles nations—Italy, Russia, Hungary, Turkey. No revisionist bloc is complete without Germany, and Germany still harboring illusions of French friendship and mindful of Rome's betrayal of the Triple Alliance in 1914, cannot decide where she belongs. Much will depend on internal German developments. Moscow is prepared to meddle in dirty European politics because it must maneuver against French hegemony on the Continent and because a role in the drama enhances Russian importance and brings commercial and political benefits. But if the war which pessimists see in the offing really materializes, the Bolsheviks will not be in it. They will let capitalism dig its own grave.

After tihrteen years during which very brilliant seer prophesied the fall of bolshevism in six months, the world has suddenly discovered that the Bolsheviks are strong enough to be a menace to the existence of capitalist society. While American officials still tell private meetings of bankers and industrialists that Russia is a "bad risk," the press, Congressmen, and intellectual jacks-of-all-trades show how this semi-bankrupt will soon flood the earth with its goods, undersell the powerful capitalist magnates despite its inefficient, because Communist, methods of production—and thus pave the way to world revolution. On the one hand, tales of distress starvation, revolt, collapse; on the other hand, pictures of a new and mighty giant preparing to destroy the bourgeoisie of the planet with one huge puff. Of course, if scare headlines and take news send up circulation in these depressed times, the lies about Russia should by all means continue. But a little realism and truth would do no harm.

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FINANCE MEMBER'S AXE

—:o:—

Mr. Jitekar Haji Ibrahim (Mahomedan Rural S. D.) in the course of his speech at the Bombay Council said:—

The pruning knife of the Finance Member has been laid on all the nation building departments particularly on education, and there will be a reduction of 5 p. c. which will affect adversely on the efficiency of education. This vicious and poisonous system of retrenchment will recoil on the present generation, on children and children's children, and those in power to-day in Government will leave this deadly poison behind. Dr. Paranjpe was the father of Bombay Primary Education Act and held out glowing hopes of millenium, but now Mr. Moulvi, will have this legacy but with empty pockets.

The Finance Member declares the All India services are untouchables. They are fixed by the Great Mogul in London, the Secretary, of State for India, who is considered by him infallible like the Pope of Rome. His axe cannot reach the Provincial Services as the Government has been advised, he says, they have no power of curtailment of their salaries.

Several money bills are brought on the agenda; of this the Succession Duty Bill is the most pernicious. A protest should be made against the incidence of this Tax. The living citizens are overburdened at various stages of life, but this taxation is contemplated to be lengthened after life.

Land revenue has been dwindling down fast. But this is not so much to the opposition of the agriculturist. Although there has been a bumper crop, the produce and the cerials have gone down so much that nothing is left to the cultivators. I come from a rural district. There have been appeals from all nooks and corners of the Presidency and justices should be done to them and remissions allowed.

MR. BHARUCHA'S TOUR

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I saw Gandhiji and the Working Committee Members at Allahabad and urged for submitting counter proposals insisting on financial and fiscal freedom, removal of safeguards and scrapping of the Federal Constitution which will be cumbrous, complex and troublesome as Princes bloc will combine with reactionary bloc and hinder beneficent legislation. I was going round Benares for four days during recent riots the like of which had not occurred there for sixty years.

At Nagpur I have seen the Home Member twice. He gave me permission to interview Avari. I saw Avari in the Mental Hospital for ninety minutes along with the Municipal President, Mr. Cavashaw Parukh and the Hospital Superintendent. Avari talked freely. I interviewed Home Member again and am awaiting result.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

Nagpur, Feb. 21.

AN OFFICER'S WAYS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since the advent of Mr. H. A. Rimmer, as the J. C. M. A. at the Military Accounts Office in Poona, their is great discontent among the staff. One of his first innovations was to the establishment to come to office nominally 10 minutes earlier than the usual time i.e. at 10-25 instead of at 10-35 as allowed in the office Manual. As a matter of fact the attendance registers are removed before 10-20 thus seriously inconveniencing the staff of the office and encroaching on their time by more than 15 minutes.

Formerly the tiffin rooms were situated ouside the main building but to help the clerks to save time and inconvenience they were moved into the main building by his predecessor and the staff was allowed to visit these rooms at any time for a drink. Now Mr. Rimmer thinks it a waste of public time for clerks to visit the tea-room during office hours and has debarred them from doing so.

The Bombay Government has notified 16th to 19th and 26th and 27th February 1931 as public holidays on account of the coming Census, but Mr. Rimmer has issued a fiat that the holidays are to be availed of only by those members of the staff actually engaged on the Census Work.

When men are transferred to out stations they are allowed some fixed number of days as joining time to enable them to pack their things, etc. under the Civil Service Regulation, but Mr. Rimmer fixes his own time, of course invariably less than the number of days authorised.

Once he actually decided that no pay would be disbursed to the establishment as the pay day fell on a Saturday which was half-holiday because he would be inconvenced Government rules clearly lay down that Government servants should get their pay on the 1st working day after the end of a month. But his superior came to know of it in time and he could not have it his own way.

On the universal plea of want of funds, he is after reduction of establishment and he is giving notice to junior clerks and menials. His latest exploit is to issue an order that men on transfer should produce railway receipts to enable them to claim charges for transportation of personal effects. One wonders whether he is competent to issue such an order but these petty trifles do not trouble this gentleman.

Lt.-Col. S. G. V. Ellis, D. S. O. the previous C. M. A. by his conduct and treatmet of the establishment retained the willing voluntary loyalty and Co-operation of a class of Government servants from whom necessary loyalty can be expected. Now what a difference.—Yours, etc.,

"INTERESTED."

Poona, Feb. 20.

PROBLEM OF UNTOUCHABLES.

Pan-Hindu Temple At Ratnagiri

(From A Correspondent.)

Mr. Vinayak Savarkar's internment in Ratnagiri has, indeed, prove a blessing in disguise, whether there is justification or not for that from the Government's point of view. During his stay there for about six years now, he has been chiefly instrumental in breaking the barriers of caste and combating the evil of untouchability—a programme, which he would scarcely have cared to associate with, had he been left to himself and of course to judge from his antecedents. He has several times organised inter-caste dinners and other ceremonies in which men and women belonging to the so-called higher castes and the backward and depressed classes have freely participated. The latest remarkable achievement which has crowned his efforts is the opening of a temple of Laxmi-Narayana to which, everyone who is a Hindu will have a thoroughly unrestricted access and freedom of prayer and worship. When the untouchables have to resort to passive resistance in order to fetch water from a Chowdar tank at Mahad, fight the priests at Nasik for getting a glimpse of the images in the Kala Ram temple and get arrested at Jalgaon for establishing the right of entrance into a Varnashram Conference, it is indeed a great thing that Mr. Balaji Bhagoji Keer, a Bhandari gentleman of Ratnagiri, should have thought upon the bright idea of having a pan-Hindu temple in an orthodox centre like Ratnagiri, which was declared open on Sunday February 22 after due religious vedic rites at the hands of the Shankaracharya of Karaveer alias Dr. Kurtakoti. The importance of the Vedic rites and association of learned Pandits and Shastris with the ceremony lies in the fact no religious disabilities will henceforth be recognised on considerations of birth and social status.

"Kesari" has made considerable amends during the last few years and is now definitely ranged on the side of social reform, with the result that socio-religious demands and claims are receding to the back-ground and socio-economic claims are being pushed to the forefront. Once they are clearly formulated and political principles based thereon laid down, real political parties with definite platforms and programmes will be built up. Mr. K. Natarajan has often pleaded for a programme of this kind and with the coming of responsible government in the provinces and at Delhi, time is becoming ripe for it.

PRESENT POSITION.

It is a good sign of the times that the mistakes made in respect of the Marathas and others are not being repeated in the case of the untouchables, at any rate on the old scale. With the spread of education, the depressed classes themselves have thrown up leaders like Dr. Ambedkar and Mr. Raja and will continue do so. It will not do treat them with neglect. In the whole of India, they number about 6 crores. If they were to obtain representation on the population basis, they could aspire to run governments in provinces like U. P., Bengal and Behar where their numerical strength respectively is 101 lakhs, 99 lakhs and 93 lakhs. Because, they are not organised in those provinces even on the modest scale which obtains in Bombay and Madras, their voice is nowhere heard. For the present the pretence of safeguarding their interests is kept by nomination. But if their social and civic and religious disabilities are abolished forthwith by law as was suggested by Mr. N. C. Kelkar in his presidential address to the session of the Hindu Maha Sabha at Jubulpore, the way for the formation and functioning of political parties having amelioration of the material conditions of the masses will have been cleared. The same applies to the question of Hindu-Muslim dispute. If only India's publicists adopt a generous attitude towards her problems, all will be well in the era of responsible government.

MR. CHURCHILL'S OUTBURST.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The malignant outpourings of the notorious die-hard Mr. Winston Churchill in London against the personality of Mahatma Gandhi will do nothing but provoke the greatest disgust against the astute imperialist, who prefers to retain the mentality of the dark ages "rule by force." Any amount of venomous attacks on the Indian nationalism will simply amuse the Indian nation and make her pity the mentality from which such effusions proceed. But, when he goes so far as to attack the sacred personality of a being, who commands nothing but respect and love, not only throughout the whole of India and the East, but also among the right-thinking people of Europe and America, the whole Indian nation is disgusted at the remarks. The materialistic West, of which Mr. Churchill seems to be an amusing specimen, can hardly be expected to appreciate a Fakir and that even half-naked. Mr. Churchill might well know, if he is ignorant of anything else but British Imperialism, that the East is a worshipper not of a representative of mighty guns and armaments but of any spiritual force, which outweighs any amount of worldly power and wealth. History has had no lesson for Mr. Churchill. The greatest tyrants and potentates have bowed before Sadhus and Fakirs. The history of the world abounds in such instances. And about the Mahatma being considered half-naked, what is the sign of a civilized human being? Do good dress conventional clothing and nice fat cigar in the mouth constitute a civilized gentleman? No, a pure mentality is the chief criterion. Mr. Churchill need not be disgusted with such a half-naked Fakir entering the Viceregal residence; he might well know that India thinks the Viceregal Palace has been honoured and sanctified by the presence of such a personality, to touch whose feet even requires a great qualification.

It is all for their good that the British people, and particularly a great majority of the British in India view Mahatma Gandhi quite differently from Mr. Churchill, as with all their difference in political thinking they have nothing but respect and love for the Mahatma.—Yours, etc.

CHANDULAL M. THAKAR.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

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POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT IN EGYPT.

ANALYSIS OF TEN YEARS' ACTIVITY.

Elizabeth P. MacCallum with the aid of the Research Staff of the Foreign Policy Association, America, prepared the following detailed study of Egyptian political development which is now published by the Association in pamphlet form.)

Egypt in 1930 was faced by a series of crucial issues. In the first months of the year a definitive treaty with Great Britain seemed imminent, and the weighing and reweighing of demand and compromise at London laid heavy responsibilities upon the shoulders of Egyptian negotiators. Hardly had the London negotiations come to an unsuccessful end when there developed a peculiar constitutional crisis at home, which has absorbed the energies of Egyptian political leaders ever since and bids fair to keep them preoccupied at least until the elections scheduled for the coming February or March. In view of the sketchiness of most American press dispatches on the subject, it has seemed advisable to present a review of the year's developments for the use of those who have more than a passing interest in contemporary Egyptian affairs.

The negotiations carried on in London in 1930 constituted the sixth attempt within the past decade to set Anglo-Egyptian relations upon a mutually satisfactory basis. When the British occupation of Egypt began in 1882 for the purpose of quelling Arabi Pasha's revolt against the Khedive, it was not the intention of the authorities in London to mantain troops there for more than a brief period. But the first attempt to withdraw was not favored by the Ottoman Sultan, and Great Britain's special representative in Egypt was convinced, he said, that the suffering of the Egyptian people would be frightful unless foreigners undertook to organize an efficient administration for them. In this manner began that protracted period of British occupation which has not yet come to a close—first under the nominal suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, then under a British protectorate (1914-1922), and finally under the present regime, which has recognized Egyptian independence in theory while maintaining in practice many of the features of the former protectorate pending agreement as to how British and other foreign interests are to be safeguarded in an independent Egypt.

In a former issue of the *Information Service* there was published a review of Anglo-Egyptian relations between 1914 and 1927. The present report is intended to supplement and bring up to date this former study and necessarily assumes an acquaintance on the part of the reader with the political developments in Egypt dealt with in the earlier publication.

A review of the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations of the past decade indicates, perhaps more clearly than could be done by a theoretical discussion of Egypt's present position, the road that still must be traversed before that country can enjoy the independent status which is its goal. The matters with which Nahas Pasha and his predecessors dealt during successive negotiations in London may be grouped conveniently under four general headings—(a) foreign relations, (b) military affairs, (c) the position of aliens resident in Egypt, (d) the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The draft treaty of 1930 went further than any previous agreement toward relaxing direct British control of Egyptian foreign relations. In outlining future policy in this matter the 1930 draft treaty made five important provisions:

1. It arranged for a defensive alliance between Great Britain and Egypt (Articles 5 and 8.)

2. It stipulated that neither of the high contracting parties should adopt in foreign countries an attitude inconsistent with the alliance or conclude political treaties out of harmony with the provisions of the treaty itself. (Article 6.)

3. Great Britain recognized Egypt's right as a soverign independent State to become a member of the League of Nations on complying with the provisions of the Covenant (Article 2.)

4. Both countries pledged themselves to fulfill obligations resting upon them under the League Covenant and the treaty for renunciotion of war and especially to consult together in an attempt to settle by peaceful means any dispute which might arise with a third State (Articles 7 and 12.)

5. Each country was to be represented in the capital of the other by an ambassador fully accredited (Article 10.)

Egyptians did not suppose that the reciprocal nature of these provisions would automatically place their country on a footing of equality with its prospective ally; yet they saw in the terminology of the 1930 draft a considerable improvement over that of earlier documents, and anticipated under its terms greater freedom in interpreting Egypt's prerogatives than would have been possible had any of the former draft treaties gone into effect.

It took ten years to arrive at this agreement. Although an Egyptian Foreign Office existed at the time of Lord Milner's visit, it was under the immediate direction of the British High Commissioner. There had been no Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs since 1914, when the British protectorate was established. Not until the protectorate was abolished in 1922 did an Egyptian Minister resume control of the Department of Foreign Affairs, but so close a relationship was maintained between this official and the British High Commissioner that agreements such as the boundary treaty with Italy in 1925 and the treaties of friendship with Afghanistan and Persia in 1928 were concluded in consultation with him as well as with the representatives of the countries concerned. Only in the case of ordinary commercial treaties has there been no necessity to consult the British representative during the period of negotiation.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION.

Another change which has taken place since the Milner report was written concerns Egypt's right to diplomatic representation abroad. It was Lord Milner's intention to allow Egypt only consular representatives in foreign countries. Zaghlul Pasha, however, objected to this so strongly that Lord Milner recommended finally that Egypt receive the right to diplomatic representation as well. He was supported in this by Lord Curson in the following year. The right was actually granted in 1922 when the protectorate disappeared. In 1930 Egypt maintained legislations in nine countries and consulates in twenty-six. In countries where there was no Egyptian legation the services of British diplomatic representatives were available when required by Egyptian nationals.

As for the British representative in Egypt, it has always been the determination of Egyptian nationalists to secure a reduction of his exceptional prerogatives. Zaghlul Pasha in 1924, for example, demanded that the High Commissioner's position should be the same in every respect as that of diplomatic representatives of other countries." Lord Curzon's memoraundum, on the other hand, indicated that it was the British intention in 1921 to continue the system whereby the High Commissioner "in virtue of his special responsibilities shall at all times be entitled to an exceptional position". He planned that the "closest relations" should exist between the High Commissioner and the Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Although the first British draft treaty in 1927 provided in much the same spirit that there should be "full and frank consultation" in all matters of foreign policy which might affect the common interests of the two countries, it added that in view of the special relations to be created by the proposed alliance, Great Britain should be represented in Egypt by an ambassador, to whom the King of Egypt would grant precedence over all other foreign representatives. To this Sarwat Pasha objected, however.

In 1929 and 1930 the first proposals for a mutual exchange of ambassadors were made. It was agreed in 1930, moreover, that a note accompanying the treaty should state that since Great Britain would be the first country to be represented in Egypt by an ambassador, the British representative would be considered senior to those of other countries.

Without waiting for the actual signature and ratification of a treaty embodying this proposal, the British Labour Government took action in July 1929 to limit the power of the High Commissioner. Lord Lloyd, who had held that position since 1925 and had repeatedly advocated more extreme policies in Egypt than those proposed by Mr. Baldwin's Conservative Cabinet, was forced to resign. In his place was appointed Sir Percy Loraine, British Minister at Athens, who, as an official trained in the service of the Foreign Office, was expected to have a different attitude toward Egyptian domestic affairs from that of his predecessors.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

When Lord Milner visited Egypt in 1920, military arrangements were in many respects similar to what they had been during the final years of Lord Cromer's administration (1883-1907). The greater part of the Egyptian forces were kept in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan to maintain order, only one battalion being retained, chiefly for ceremonial purposes, in Egypt itself. The Egyptian army was officered partly by Egyptians and partly by British. It was under the command of a British Sirdar, who in view of the existing military situation combined in his own person the offices of Inspector-General of the Egyptian army and Governor-General of the Sudan. In 1922 the strength of the entire Egyptian army was about 17,000 while by 1927 it was reduced to 11,220. In addition to these Egyptian troops there has been a British army of occupation in Egypt since 1882, including garrisons in Cairo and Alexandria. Since 1920 this army of occupation, exclusive of the air force, has numbered something over 11,000 in all ranks. Toward the maintenance of this British garrison Egypt furnished an annual credit of £150,000 under the Anglo-Egyptian convention of 1882.

EGYPTIAN NATIONALISTS OPPOSE BRITISH OCCUPATION.

Although Egyptian nationalists were anxious above all else to terminate the British military occupation, Zaghlul Pasha stated during the 1920 negotiations with Lord Milner that he was willing to concede to the British the use of communications, railways, airdromes, and other resources in Egypt in case Great Britain should become involved in war, inasmuch as Great Britain offered for its part to defend Egypt from outside attack. A formula was agreed upon during these negotiations to the effect that British forces remaining in future on Egyptian soil should in no way constitute a military occupation, being there only for the protection of British imperial communications; they would not be used to maintain order in Egypt itself. Zaghlul Pasha and Lord Milner disagreed, however, as to where the British garrison should be located. The Egyptian leader demanded that it be withdrawn immediately to the Suez Canal zone, and preferably to the east bank. Lord Milner refused, on two grounds: (a) the canal zone had been neutralized by international agreement; (b) to guard merely the canal zone would be insufficient, since Egypt was becoming a nodal point in the complex of British communications by air and land as well as by sea.

Lord Curzon in 1921 guarded himself against Egyptian claims in this respect by inserting in his memorandum a clause specifying that British forces might be stationed "at such places in Egypt and for such periods as shall from time to time be determined." Even the moderate followers of Adly Pasha Yeghen were unwilling to accept such a proposal, however, and the Curzon memorandum, like Lord Milner's proposals, remained a dead letter.

THE MILITARY CRISIS—1924

About the time of Zaghlul Pasha's second visit to London a crisis developed in military affairs. The first nationalist Parliament elected under the 1923 Constitution cancelled in June 1924 the annual credit of £150,000 for the maintenance of the British garrison in Egypt when it became apporent that the British Labour government did not intend to terminate the occupation of its own accord. Outside Parliament there occurred throughout Egypt a series of attacks on British military officials, and propaganda was carried on against the occupation in general. Prime Minister Zaghlul Pasha stated in the Chamber of Deputies in May 1924 that it was inconsistent with the dignity of an independent Eyypt that a foreign officer should be Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian army and that other British officers should be maintained in that army also. In the summer there were nationalist - demonstrations followed by a mutiny among Egytian soldiers in the Sudan. When Zaghlul Pasha saw Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in London in September he demanded the withdrawal of all British forces from Egypt. The British Prime Minister replied that the foundation on which the entire defensive strategy of the British Empire rested was an absolute certainty that the Suez canal would remain open in peace and war for the free passage of British ships. Given good will, he saw no reason why a satisfactory agreement could not be made on this point; but in viewof Zaghlul Pasha's attitude he said he could not discuss it with him at the moment. In November Sir Lee Stack, Sirdar of the Egyptian army, was assassinated by an Egyptian. There followed an immedirate change in the military situation. All Egyptian troops were ejected from the Sudan, the ranks of the Egyptian army in Egypt itself were proportionately increased and a gradual reduction took place among the British personnel in the Egyptian army.

In May and June 1927 the Egyptian Parliament attempted to cancel the annual-credits for the maintenance of Sir Lee Stack's successor, but was prevented from doing so by a Conservative British government, which ordered warships

(Continued on page 6.)

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ROMANCE OF SCHOLARSHIP.

Exploits Of Mr. Upham Pope In Persia.

Enjoying the cordial support and good will of the Shah's Ministers; Art Adviser to the Persian Government; the first Westerner granted official permission to photograph the interiors of Royal mosques—these are exceptional achievements even for an enterprising American, and the manner in which such distinctions were attained by Mr. Arthur Upham Pope, co-director of the Persian Exhibition at Burlington House, is one of the romances of scholarship.

Six years ago Mr. Pope arrived in Teheran with no introductions. He had long cherished an enthusiasm for Persian art, and taught philosophy at the University of California. When the director of the American College at Teheran heard of the attainments of the new visitor, he invited him to address the students. Instead of lauding to them the progress and enlightenment of the West, as most lecturers from the occident do, he praised the artistic glories of their own country and reminded them of their wonderful heritage and the great influence it should exercise on the culture of the world.

The authorities were surprised: they were unused to such sympathy and understanding of their achievements and ideals. The interest of Ministers was aroused in this scholar from the New World.

At their express wish, Mr. Pope was appointed Art Adviser to the Persian Government. Further, unprecedented privileges were accarded him for exploring the country's treasures and photographing the mosques. He was given access to the Royal Library; he was furnished with a guard to protect him while he went about his research. It is chiefly due to his initiative that so many Royal treasures, including the priceless Crown jewels and plate and rare illuminated MSS., are on public view in London to-day.

PHOTOGRAPHING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Mr. Pope did most of his journeying in Persia by aeroplane, and although he had been given official sanction and was attended by guards, his work in the sacred mosques was not without its excitements. Owing to the opposition of the mullahs he frequently had to conceal his camera under his coat and photograph from behind pillars when he thought he was unobserved. Sometimes the dim lighting of these interiors would necessitate an exposure of as much as forty minutes.

When he was photographing in the Royal Mosque at Ispahan the mullahs resented his intrusion, which they regarded as sacrilege, and adopted a threatening attitude. A menacing group collected, which had to be dispersed by the guards. Mr. Pope had just settled to his work again when the mosque reverberated with a crash like a pistol shot. Fearing the worst, he turned round apprehensively—and discovered that the source of the noise was nothing more terrifying than the large bone of an ox, dropped by a buzzard as it flew over the mosque and which missed the camera by a few inches!

Altogether, he took 1,500 to 2,000 protographs, between 300 and 400 alone being devoted to the structural details of one section of a building. One historic place he was able to enter was the Shrine of Kum, where two hundred saints lie buried, and one finds the major tomb of Shah Abbas II. Here he saw some wondrous carpets, including the great one displayed in the central gallery at Burlington House.

THE SHAH.

His work brought him into personal contact with the Shah, whom he described as a man of fine soldierly bearing, over six feet tall, and of tremendous strength.

"He gave me his picture," he said, "but exacted a promise that if it was ever published the scar between the eyes should not be erased. He was proud of that scar, which he got fighting for his country. As an indication of his people's belief in his great physical prowess, I will quote you one of the many stories they tell about him, and which they believe to be true.

"It is to the effect that once, on a road in Teheran, he was waylaid by two assassins. He jumped out of his car, shot one of them, pursued the other, caught him single-handed, bundled him into his car, and took him off to the police. Whether the story is a true one of not, it is significant that his people believe it."

CHANGES IN PERSIA.

The Shah, Mr. Pope added, is extremely keen on developing his country and reorganising finance, education, transportation, hygiene and agriculture.

"Except for small disturbances among mountain tribes, there is now no lawlessness in Persia. You can go anywhere with perfect confidence," he said. "I travelled all over the country and never carried even a stick. Crime is relatively rare. In Ispahan there wasn't a single arrest for theft in a month—and theft used to be the commonest of crimes. When the Shah came into power the roads were not safe anywhere, and caravan insurance was prohibitive. Now you can go where you like in safety. There was hardly an army to speak of; now there is a well-trained one, with motorised field batteries and mountain artillery, armoured cars, and fine cavalry. The Shah's cavalry is the finest in the world. The mounts are Arab steeds which drill with the precision of circus horses.

"He intends to continue friends with Russia, but does not mean Persia to become Bolshevik. He has sometimes disappointed his followers by appearing to be indifferent to situations that call for action; but he knows how to play a long game and to wait till the proper moment, then he is indeed formidable.

"During the past five years the position of women has been transformed. They are now free to appear in the streets without the veil, and to visit one another. In Ispahan, as recently as 1925, one never saw a woman without a veil. Now women drive their own cars, take up literary studies, dress in Paris fashion."

Mr. Pope is returning to Persia in the near future to resume his researches and work for the preservation of ancient monuments. Already an important American archaeological expedition is on its way there, and it is hoped that its researches will help to throw light on the sources of Aryan civilisation, for some authorities believe that the Sumerian civilisation was a derivative of that of the Persian plateau.—"The Observer."

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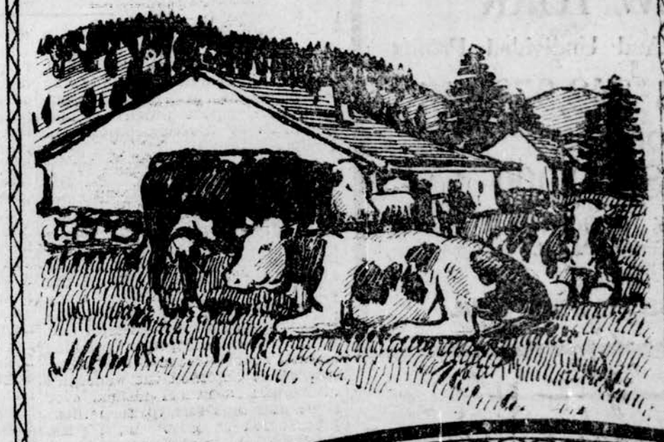

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POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT IN EGYPT.

(Continued from page 5.)

to Egyptian waters and in a series of notes forced a reluctant Egyptian Ministry to postpone action.

GREAT BRITAIN OFFERS TO END THE MILITARY OCCUPATION

Not long afterward there began the Sarwat-Chamberlain negotiations which succeeded in carrying the discussion of military affairs into a new stage. It was proposed during these conversations that Great Britain be allowed to maintain troops wherever it pleased in Egypt for only ten years longer,—this, however, not to constitute a military occupation. Sarwat Pasha demanded that after ten years British forces be withdrawn to a specified locality, while Sir Austen Chamberlain suggested renewed negotiations, with resort to the League of Nations if direct parleys should fail to bring about agreement. Sir Austen also proposed that the Egyptian army itself be limited by agreement to 12,250 men, but he withdrew his suggestion later when it was vigorously assailed by Sarwat Pasha.

The military provisions of the 1927 draft treaty and annexes, although more liberal than any previous proposals, aroused opposition in Egypt. Wafdists denounced as a mere fiction the theory that British troops could be maintained for ten years in the country without prolonging the military occupation by the same length of time. Moreover, Sarwat Pasha himself changed his mind about one of the annexes which provided that British personnel in the Egyptian army should be maintained on the existing scale and with unchanged functions during the ten-year period. He was even unwilling to accept a suggestion that this British personnel be converted into a military mission, unless all details of the proposed change were definitely settled before he submitted the treaty to his Cabinet for approval.

An agreement on the subject of the military mission was arrived at in 1929, during the Mahmud-Henderson negotiations, but did not attract nearly as much comment as another proposal, made in the same year, to move British troops from their existing location to a point east of the 32nd degree of east longitude as soon as barracks, training grounds, an adequate water supply and certain other necessities and amenities could be provided by the Egyptian government.

The draft treaty of 1930 was even more advantageous to Egypt than the proposals of 1929. Its features were as follows:

1. The military occupation of Egypt by British forces was to be terminated on the coming into effect of the treaty (Article 1).

2. In case of war either country would come to the aid of the other in the capacity of an ally (Article 8).

3. The Egyptian government would authorise Great Britain to maintain near Ismailia ground troops not to exceed 3,000 in number for defense of the canal "in co-operation with the Egyptian forces." Air forces not exceeding 3,000 in number were to be moved from Abukir to Port Fuad. All other British forces were to leave Egypt as soon as the treaty was ratified. The presence of these British forces near Ismailia would in no way prejudice the sovereign rights of Egypt. After twenty years the question of withdrawing all British troops might be raised, leaving Egypt to guarantee liberty and security of navigation on the canal; in default of agreement at this time the question might be referred to the League of Nations (Article 9).

4. A British military mission would take the place of British officers at present in the Egyptian army.

THE POSITION OF FOREIGNERS IN EGYPT

Throughout the period of the British occupation responsibility for the safety of foreign life and property has been assumed by the British government. This has been an important responsibility for two reasons. In the first place Egypt has an unusually large foreign population, whose interests have been threatened by recurrent political disturbances. In the second place it has been a feature of British policy to avoid giving any other foreign power an occasion for intervening in Egyptian affairs.

British protection of foreigners has been exercised through various agencies—the British garrison in Egypt, British personnel in the civil administration, the European element in the police force and the occasional dispatch of British warships to Egyptian waters. In all these respects, however, radical changes are expected in the future. Paralleling the development of plans to withdraw the British garrison from the Nile valley, discussions have taken place with a view to eliminating the European element in the Egyptian police force, while considerable progress has already been made in reducing the number of British civil officials in the Egyptian administration.

BRITISH OFFICIALS IN THE ADMINISTRATION

At the close of the World War Egypt was anxious to rid itself of the army of British officials who had been appointed to positions of responsibility in the Egyptian administration, some of them military men with little or no former experience in civil executive life. The British share of higher posts in the Egyptian government, according to Lord Milner, had risen from 42.2 percent in 1905 to 59.3 per cent in 1920, while the proportion of Egyptians in such positions had declined from 27.7 to 23.1 per cent. Lord Milner recognised the fact that Egypt would wish to terminate the contracts of a considerable number of the British officials appointed during the period of the protectorate. He thought it important that an arrangement should be made to legalize premature termination of contracts, relying on the High Commissioner's influence and certain other considerations to prevent too great a turnover.

He stipulated, however, that two British officials exercising special powers should be retained in the Egyptian service to assure the solvency of Egypt and to provide adequate guarantees for the protection of foreign life and property. These were:

1. A British financial adviser to be attached to the Ministry of Finance, to whom would be transferred the powers exercised by the Commissioners of the Debt, representing the interests of foreign bondholders; this official was to be at the disposal of the Egyptian government for consultation on other matters also.

2. A British judicial adviser to be attached to the Ministry of Justice. This official would be kept fully informed as to legislation affecting foreigners and would be available for consultation on the subject of efficient maintenance of law and order in Egypt.

PROVISION FOR RETIREMENT OF FOREIGN OFFICIALS

In 1923, when the first Egyptian Parliament had begun to function after the abolition of the British protectorate, an act was passed providing for the retirement of foreign officials in the Egyptian service before the expiration of their contracts on the payment of certain sums in compensation for their dismissal. Under this act a considerable number of British officials drew indemnities and compensation; some of them left the country, while others were re-employed by the Egyptian government of its own volition.

When Sarwat Pasha went to London in 1927 there were still a few difficulties to clear up, however, in respect to the employment of foreign officials. Sir Austen Chamberlain wished to write into the draft treaty an article providing that a foreign element should be maintained in the Egyptian administration sufficient to insure adequate protection of life and property, and another article stipulating that the British government should be asked for assistance in selecting the foreign personnel.

(To be Continued)

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBRUBS

—:o:—

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

—:o:—

DEATH.

DARUWALA.—Mr. Dhanjisha Rustomji C. Daruwala (of the "Bombay Chronicle"), son of lote Mr. Rustomji Cooverji Daruwala, and son-in-law of late Mr. Rustomji Hirjibhai Nargolwala and father of Homi, Burjor, Manichehr, Pirojee, and Dhanmai, died on Thursday, at 3-45 p.m. Funeral to take place to-day (Saturday) at 167 Bora Bazaar (Golwala's House), Fort, at 8 a.m.

YOUNG MEN'S PARSEE ASSOCIATION

A monthly social will be held to-day (Satur.) the 28th inst. at 5-30 p.m. on the Hostel Premises of Y. M. P. A. at Bisni House, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, when members and sympathiers are cordially invited.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME

11-30 a.m. Indian Gramophone Records.

7 p.m. Miss Maneckbai Homji's Children's Stories in Gujerati.

9-20 p.m. Sundrabai's Vocal Music.

PUBLIC MEETING AT DHARAVI

A public meeting will be held at Dharavi Bazaar to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m., under the auspices of the Dhair citizens.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE SPORTS:

The annual athletic Sports of the Davar's College of Commerce will be held on the oval at 3 p.m. to-day (Saturday)

EXHIBITION OF CHINESE AND INDIAN PAINTINGS

The above Exhibition which is open to the public in the Town Hall, is attracting considerable attention. The Chinese paintings being in rolls and of a delicate nature, cannot be kept on view for a longer period, so the Exhibition will remain open till Monday next only.

WELCOME TO KAMALADEVI AND OTHERS.

A public meeting will be held in the Saraswat Co-operative Buildings, Gamdevi, at 8-45 p.m. to-day (Saturday), to welcome Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, etc., etc.

"INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE."

Mr. J. K. Mehta will speak on "International Labour Conference" to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Brotherhood premises, French Bridge. Mr. K. Natrajan will preside.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting will be held at Dharavi, to-day (Saturday), at 8-30 p.m. near Shankara's temple when prominent speakers will speak on "Temperance and Swadeshi."

PROCESSION AT DADAR.

A procession of citizens in "G" Ward including ladies will start to-morrow (Sunday), from Tilak Maidan, at 7 p.m. and will go round prominent streets singing songs on Swadeshi and Temperance.

NO ADDRESS TO VICEROYS.

Citizens in "G" Ward including all Municipal rate-payers are requested to meet in large numbers at Tilak Maidan, at 8-30 p.m. to-morrow (Sunday) to record their protest against presentation of addresses to the departing or coming Viceroys of India by the Bombay Municipality. Prominent speakers including Sjts. K. F. Nariman, Purshottamdas Tricamdas will address the gathering and Sjt. Kanayalal Munshi will preside.

Miravati Devi's Dances

—:o:—

A Correspondent.)

Devi will give a new of Indian dances, on her departure for bur, at the Sir Cowas- Hall, Fort, on Satur- rch, at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.). elp of some of her vati Devi will also et dances and Deodhar of the ol of music, wi'l vati Devi in her fare- nance for which he p new musical items.

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CALCUTTA.

THE CORPORATION INCIDENT

—:o:—

Commissioner's Reply To Mr. Nariman

With reference to the Corporation incident on Monday and Mr. Nariman's letter, we have received a reply to the latter from Mr. A. R. Dalal, the Municipal Commissioner. As the reply is a very lengthy one, we regret, we have been obliged to hold over publication of it till Monday owing to pressure of other matter on our space.

LATE MR. DHANJISHA R. DARUWALA

—:o:—

We deeply regret to announce the death through heart-failure of Mr. Dhanjisha Rustomji Daruwala which took place at his residence at 167 Bora Bazaar, Fort, Bombay, on Friday at about 3-45 p.m. at the young age of 45.

Mr. Daruwala was one of the senior linotype operators in the printing department of the "Bombay Chronicle" and worked from the very day "Chronicle" was started (i.e. March 1913) and continued to serve it right upto the last day of his life (with the exception of a slight break a few years ago).

He was on night shift on Thursday, and did his work with his usual willingness and smartness, the whole time; and went home hale and hearty. On Friday at about 3 p.m. he complained of pain in the chest and expired soon after.

He worked as a lino operator with credit to himself for many years and the matter set up by him, however illegible the handwriting, could always be relied on as a faultless and clean proof almost as good as "finalled." He was one of the fastest and most efficient lino-operators in the country. His devotion to duty was exemplary. By his death the "Chronicle" press has lost one of its ablest and hardworking employees and the whole staff one of their most amiable colleagues. May his soul rest in peace.

He leaves behind him a widow, two sons and three daughters to mourn his sad death. The funeral takes place this morning at 8 o'clock.

Classified Directory Of Swadeshi Goods

—:o:—

BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

Our "Classified list of Manufacturers of Swadeshi Goods and Their Agents and Dealers" is now ready and is available for sale at 'Svadeshi', Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. The price is four annas per copy. Any bookseller interested in Swadeshi who can help in the distribution of these books will kindly apply to:

The Joint Honorary Secretaries,
The Bombay Swadeshi League,
Blavatsky Lodge Building,
French Bridge, BOMBAY.

"NO ADDRESS TO LORD IRWIN"

—:o:—

"LORD IRWIN AND HIS MISRULE IN INDIA"

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held to-day (Saturday), at 6 p.m. at the Azad Maidan when prominent speakers like Dr. Gour Messrs. Mahommed Ali, Kasuri, Rangaswamy Ayyar, Mrs. Lilawati Hansoti, Mrs. Row, Sirdar Jamiat Singh and several others will address the meeting on the above subject.

(From A Correspondent.)

DALI, Feb. 26.

Sjt. Kesheasavji, 'Dictator', and Rajabhau, Secretary of the Congress Committee, Malkapur, was arrested yesterday. They were taken to Buldana immediately.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 331, Ismail Building, 2nd floor Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MARCH.

New York, Feb. 27.

Previous Closing Rate	11.17
To-day's Opening Rate	11.17
Difference	unchanged
To-day's Closing Rate	11.06
Difference	—11

Broach Expectation A.M. Rs. 213

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 27.

Previous Closing Rate	6.03
To-day's Opening Rate	6.05
Difference	plus 2
To-day's Closing Rate	5.91
Difference	—12

CENTRAL BANK MEETING

—:o:—

Shareholders Criticise Govt. Paper Investments And Get 6 Percent Dividend

The Annual General Meeting of the Central Bank of India was held on Friday, Sir P. C. Sethna presiding. It lasted nearly five hours

The profit for the year was Rs. 17,63,317-4-10 and a dividend of 6 per cent was declared.

Sir Pheroze Sethna in the course of his speech said that in spite of very unfavourable development in the industrial and economic conditions of India during last year there was an increase in the profits and hoped it would be received by the shareholders with a sense of satisfaction.

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani said that there was considerable window dressing in the Balance Sheet and after pointing out how the various transactions undertaken by the management were financially unsound he alleged that imprudence was write large on the management. He strongly objected to the Bank's policy of investing as large a sum as Rs. 7 crores in Government securities and characterised it as anti-national activity of an institution which was supposed to be a national concern and as such was expected to help the national activities.

He put several questions with a view to elucidate information regarding the inner working of the Bank. He suggested that retrenchment should be effected by cutting the salaries of such members of the staff who were getting Rs. 500 and above.

Mr. P. C. Shroff also wanted to apply the retrenchment axe to the higher staff of the Bank. He strongly objected to the Managing Director of the Bank drawing Rs. 7,000 per month.

CHAIRMAN GOES OUT.

When Mr. Shroff had concluded his remarks Sir Pheroze went out and Mr. H. P. Modi took their chair.

Mr. Jagmohandas Kapadia read out 33 questions some of which were replied by Mr. Modi while information regarding others was refused as they were matters of detail.

After discussing for over three hours the Annual report and the Balance sheet was accepted six voting against.

The declaration of 6 per cent dividend was also opposed by Mr. Shamdasani on the ground that it was insufficient.

The appointment of auditors also evoked considerable discussion. Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co. were appointed auditors but several members objected to the appointment of the firm as one of the partners is a debtor to the Banks. It was only after the assurance by the chairman that the amount was fully secured and it would be immediately adjusted and there would be no further lending of money that the opposers agreed to the suggestion.

VISAPUR JAIL.

—:o:—

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I have just read a communique from the Director of Information contradicting my statement appearing in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" dated 12th February in connection with Visapur Jail horrors and I am really very much surprised to find that the immortal Director of Information has ventured to deny the undeniable facts. I am however, preparing a rejoinder to the D. I.'s press note and after obtaining on it as many signatures as possible of the released prisoners from Visapur I will send the same to you for favour of publication. In the meanwhile let me tell you that the D. I.'s note is misleading and evasive. My statement is correct and I will prove it.—Yours' etc.

R. D. BALIWALA.

Bandra Feb. 7.

Calcutta.—The Calcutta Corporation sanctioned on the recommendation of the Works Committee on Wednesday Rs. 88,000 to connect two different pumping stations of the City by laying cables as advised by Dr. B. N. De. Special Officer.

Calcutta.—A public meeting in the Town Hall this afternoon under the Presidency of Sir P. C. Ray adopted a resolution urging amnesty to political prisoners of all shades and the commutation of death sentences with a view to create a proper and peaceful atmosphere.—A. P.

CHIRNER CASE IN HIGH COURT

Full Bench Wars Accused's Case For Transfer To Thana

ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OBJECTION

Judgment was reserved for Tuesday by the Full Bench of the Bombay High Court consisting of Mr. Justice Madgaonkar, Mr. Justice Patkar and Mr. Justice Murphy who heard on Friday, the arguments in the transfer application filed by the 47 accused in the Chirner Firing case.

The application was filed on the ground that the Bombay Government have issued a Notification transferring the case to Alibag which should ordinarily have been heard at the Thana Sessions Court. The applicants submitted that the order of the Government was "ultra vires". They also submitted that the case should be heard at Thana as they would there get a trial by jury and it would also be convenient for the defence.

Originally the application was argued before Mr. Justice Madgaonkar and Mr. Justice Murphy only but it was referred to the Full Bench as their Lordships thought that it involved a very important point of law.

Mr. H. C. Coyajee appeared for the applicants while Sir J. B. Kanga with Mr. P. B. Shingne, the Government pleader, appeared for the Crown.

GOVT. HAVE NO POWER.

Mr. Coyajee reiterated his arguments in the lower Court, submitted that the Government had no power under the statute to direct a particular judge to hold a Court at a place other than the place where the Court was usually held. The Government could only direct a particular judge to try a particular case. He further submitted that the Government order in the present case purported to a transfer of the place.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL OPPOSES TRANSFER.

The Advocate-General contented that the order of the Government of Bombay asking Mr. Gundil, Additional Sessions Judge, to hold his Court at Alibag instead of Thana was a purely administrative matter and as such it was beyond the purview of the High Court. He gave an analogy and said that if the Local Government asked a particular Presidency Magistrate to sit at Dadar instead of holding his Court at Girgaum it would not be open for any one to question that order and to ask for a transfer on that ground. He also disputed the argument that it was on the ground of convenience that the applicants wanted the case to be tried at Thana. If that were held to be a sufficient reason for a transfer he said that in every case a transfer would be demanded.

Mr. Coyajee pointed out that in almost all cases for transfer under Section 526 of the Cr. P. C., a change of place was necessarily involved. He submitted that without changing the venue it was impossible to transfer a case from one Court to another.

Their Lordships reserved the judgment till Tuesday.

PICKETERS ATTACKED IN FORT

—:o:—

The shop of Messrs Dawar H. Kazi and Co., a foreign cloth shop in Hornby Road was picketed on Friday by Sjt. Karkara an A Ward volunteer. While he was on duty a man getting out of the shop furiously rushed upon him and severely slapped him.

Sjt. Dinshaw, a Parsi volunteer of 'A' Ward while on duty before the Mint Road Liquor shop was confronted by an intoxicated hooligan who abused him and attempted to choke him. Some of the onlookers collected on the spot ran to his rescue; but before they could save him, the ruffian gave him some severe blows upon the chest.

PICKETING OF THANA LIQUOR-SHOP

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Feb. 26.

Under the auspices of the Sashti Taluka Congress Committee, a foreign liquor shop situated in the Bazaar and owned by one Jerbai Jamsedji is being picketed vigorously for the last four days especially by the Vanars of the Anand Bharati Vanarena under the guidance of Mr. Yeshwant Damodar Thanekar. It appears the said Jerbai purchased a liquor-shop in the recent Auction Sale in spite of the repeated requests made to her by the Swayamsevikas. Hence, the local Congress Committee decided to picket her foreign liquor shop which is situated in the Bazaar.

PRICES NOW REDUCED by 2 ans. per lb. **POLSON'S** PASTEURISED BUTTER and FRENCH & PURE COFFEE

STOCKS AND SHARES

—:o:—

SOME BUDLI BUSINESS

Pre Budget Feeling

Bombay, Feb. 27.

The Budget of the Central Government will be out to-morrow and in view of several rumours regarding various duties, there was uncertain feeling in the market. Operators had no nerves to increase their risks and some of them were found transferring their March contracts to April Settlement:—Mill shares opened at about unchanged rates and ruled very steady. Towards the close there was increased demand. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 661/- and closed at Rs. 666/- while Fazal opened at Rs. 370/- and closed at the opening rate. Bombay Burma shares were quiet and Hydros remained neglected. Tata Steel ordinary shares ruled better to-day and closed at Rs. 23/8.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 27—

Bombay Dyeing 661; 60; 66
Century 251; 49; 53
Colaba 104; 3; 4
Crescent 70; 68
Fazul 370; 62; 70
Indore 350-0
Madhowji N. 30
Nagpur 363; 65
New Great 160
Pearl 236; 33; 35
Simplex 65-10; 68-2
Swadeshi 275; 73; 75
Burma 460; 57; 56
Hydro 106-14; 7-13
Tram 118-2
Deff. 285
Ord. 23.6; 10; 8
Bundi 13-12
Indian 172
Katni Ord. 148 N.
Alcock 165; 66; 65

MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

100 Ahm. Advance	304-6
50 Apollo	2-8-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	3-12
500 Bombay Cotton	130
250 Bombay Dyeing	666-4
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	253-12
500 Central India P	446-4
100 Central India	365-0
100 Colaba	104-6
100 Cooria	147-8
100 Crescent	68-12
250 Currim	75
250 David	110
250 Dawn	525
200 E D Sassoon	45
10 E D Sassoon D.	0-6-6
100 Elphinstone P	20
100 Elphinstone	4-12
250 Fazulbhoy	370
100 Finlay	75
1000 Framji Petit	170
100 Gokak	127-8
100 Hindustan	1,405
100 Indore Malwa	350-10
100 Jamshed Pref	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	11-12
100 Khatau	102-8
100 Kohinoor	137-8
250 Laxmi	1000
100 Madhowji	30
250 Madras United	275
1000 Maneckji Petit	738/12
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Morarji	330
50 Mysore	112-8
200 New Great P.	125-0
200 New Great	160-10
100 New City	50
250 Pabani	130
250 Pearl	235-10
100 Phoenix	290/0
10 Premier	1.0-0
100 Shapurji	7-8
1000 Sholapur	1435
250 Simplex	68-2
100 Swan	65
100 Swadeshi	275
25 Tata P.	14
25 Tata	25
500 Vishnu P.	567-8
500 Vishnu	1500
1000 Western	700

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	72/0
50-25 Central	15
£10-5 Eastern	73
500 Imperial	1,065
500-125 Imperial Contr.	261-4
100-50 India	84-0
5 Union	3-3

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	13-12
70 Gwalior	66-4
250 India	171-4
100 Katni 1st P	101-4
100 Katri 2nd P.	103
40 Katni Df.	593-12
100 Katni	148-12
10 Punjab P	9-14
10 Punjab	7-12 xd.
100 Shahabad	143-12

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	3
5 Jupiter	7-8
15 New India	16-2
200-100 Oriental	1,605
10 Vulcan	6-8

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	117-8
1000 Andhra Val P	952-8
1000 Andhra Val.	608-12
50 Bom. Tram P.	64-6
50 Bombay Tram	118-12
100 Tata Hydro P.	105-0
100 Tata Hydro	107-13
1000 Tata Power P.	1056-4
1000 Tata Power	462-8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	813-12
100 Amritsar Patti	118
100 Central Province	85
100 Dho Baramati	91-8
100 Guzrat	62
90 Mandra Bhon	65-8
500 Tapti Valley	662-8

MINING

10 Central India	0-12-0
10 Shivrajpur	14-4
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	116-4
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	46-0
30 Tata Steel D	285-0
75 Tata Steel	23-8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	165
250 Bom. Steam P	198-12
250 Bom. Steam	173-12
50 Bom. Telephone	43-8
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	3-0-0
125 Bom. Burma Old	456-4
50 Bom. Burma New	168-12
100 Indian Bleaching	111-14
15 Scindia	6-13-0
3-1/2 Govt. Paper	61-11-6
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	100-1

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, February 27

Following quiet but steady advices from New York, the local market opened at Rs. 220 for Broach A|M delivery. At this level some professional operators sold and prices declined to Rs. 218|8. Bear operators tried to hammer the market and prices declined to Rs. 216|12 but bulls supported the market and prices quickly advanced to Rs. 218|12. The market at this level ruled quiet and with scattered selling prices declined to Rs. 217|8.—Liverpool opened firm at a rise of 2 points and later cables brought in a further improvement of one point, but the local market remained quiet. The market ruled quiet on absence of support and closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. 216/4
Broach J/A. 223/4
Oomra March 185/4
Oomra May 185/12
Bengal March 162/12
Bengal May 163/4

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Feb. 27—

Mint Gold Ready	21	5	0
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21	5	0
Mint Gold 2nd "	21	7	0
Silver Ready	43	0	0
Silver 1st Settlement	37	2	0
Silver 2nd "	37	3	0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 27—

Bengal Superfine	180
Bengal Fine	175
Bengal F.G.	170
Sindh-Punjab	175
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	170
Wardha-Hingt Fine	195
Nagpur Savner Fine	200
Yeotmal Fine	190
Arvi Fine	190
Amraoti Fine	185
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	185
Mulkapur Fine	180
Khandesh Fine	180
Muthia Fine	175
Burwah Sanavad Fine	195

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.

Bombay, Feb. 27—

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 34/9 Highest Rs. 34/15 Lowest Rs. 34/6 Closing Rs. 34/13/6

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Feb. Opening Rs. 32/10 Closing Rs. 32/8

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 33/15 Highest Rs. 34/8 Lowest Rs. 33/12 Closing Rs. 34/5

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

200 Vasanji Karamshi Wun 199
100 Swadeshi Mill Khandesh 238
100 Bussan & Co. Veraval 183
100 Do. Khandwa 192
100 Do. Akola 190
100 Do. Veraval 185
100 Oshman Suleman Ramala 184
100 Currimbhai Jagadia 290
100 Dawn Mill Kavi 230

The Greatness Of India

A REALISATION OF ENDLESS SOUL-POWER OF THE GREAT SAGES OF ANCIENT TIMES—

Through the blessings of GURUDEV SHREE SHANTI VIJAYJI MAHARAJJI, the world's greatest among the great, Yogiraj, residing on Mount Abu and in the surrounding country—

(For the Welfare of the World)

A ray of Light in India's fate to attain a good constitution—

Expressions gathered through the divine sight of Gurudev Shree Shanti Vijayji Maharajji.

Substance of the constitution that will be gained by India through Gandhi-Irwin consultations—

As a result of the consultations, the outline of the principle factors of India's constitution will be determined before the 2nd of March, 1931, as follows:—

1. Objectionable ordinances will be withdrawn;
2. There will be a settlement about the Police excesses;
3. There will be a settlement regarding picketing;
4. Confiscated immovable properties will be returned, and movable properties will be compensated to a certain extent;
5. Those dismissed from service will be re-instated;
6. There will be improvement in trade and commerce;
7. There will be more control over drink.

FINANCE:—

Only necessary loans will be raised for India's own needs, wherein also Indians will have their voice.

ARMY:—

There will be retrenchment of military expenditure and in management of army affairs Indians will have a share to a certain extent, and the constitution will be such as will make the way more open for the people to increase their rights in the matter.

INDIAN PRINCES:—

To make peace between the Government and the Indian nation as well as for the better constitution of India, the Indian Princes have specially been the cause and will always be the cause; but in the question of joining the Congress and in giving their due rights to their subjects there will be difference of opinion among the Princes. There will be good settlement between the Princes and the Government. A time will come when Indian Princes also will be recognised as Independent Kings. The well-being of the native States lies in that of India. For the benefit of India as well as the Government, the native states should give up all doubts and hesitations and try to make Indian constitution a success,—is the blessing of Gurudev.

INDIA'S FUTURE:—

The constitution will be such as will allow still more rights in the question of India's equal status.

Between England and India there will be friendly relations. For the welfare of India the Government also will show generosity with utmost nobility.

There will be still more clearing about what has been said by the Premier in his own speeches as also to the R. T. C. delegates.

According to Gurudev's foregoing divine expression, it is advantageous, if the Congress thinks fit, to reach a settlement. Beyond that nothing seems probable.

If all sects repeat unceasingly OMKAR MANTRA with full faith in the Mantra, all political prisoners will be released by the 3rd of March, 1931.

If your faith is less and your repetition of the Mantra is faulty, release of "C." Class prisoners will be on the 22nd of May, 1931.

On the 29th of May there will be general peace of this movement.

Remember that Om is the only key of salvation. Gurdev is the lover of the whole world. To Him Britain, India and Princes all are equal. As a great soul Gurudev sometimes thinks of the general welfare of the whole world. Slackness in practising Om Mantram will prolong the agony.

OM PEACE PEACE PEACE.

Yours
CHEMPAKLAL JHAVERCHAND.

the most obedient disciple, and the strong believer of the aforesaid—world's greatest Saint as the idol of His Holy Soul, the all-surmounting cause to establish peace in this world by His invisible soul-power.

Victory, Victory always to world's said respectable Gurudev.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1931.

NEW PROMISES FOR OLD.

—:o:—

Few reforms have been more talked of and less carried out than Indianisation of the army. The result is that while the people have been systematically deceived with words, real progress, where there has been any at all, has been tortuously slow. During the last five years many people cried themselves hoarse over the Indianisation of the Army. But what has been the net result? The Commander-in-Chief stated in the Council of State on Wednesday that during the years 1925 to 1930 only 57 Indian officers were appointed in the army as against 491 British officers. Nay, if we take a long enough view, we shall find, as we were reminded by a Britisher himself the other day, that there has been retrogression rather than reform in nationalising the Army and that 75 years ago the Indian Army was far more national than it is now. But gradually the policy of dumping Britishers to displace Indians came in. And where the non-Indians were not competent enough more were engaged to cover their incompetence, the extra funds being taken from the Indian tax-payer. This was unconscionable but when Indians protested they were put off with the plea that they were not competent enough for the Army. The plea was so constantly reiterated that some fools came to believe in it. Ten years ago, however, the Commander-in-Chief, the late Lord Rawlinson, felt that such hypocrisy was not good and got experts to draft a scheme of Indianisation which, after some revision by the Executive Council, provided for the creation of a National Army in 28 years. But this scheme also was overtaken by the prevalent hostility and was suppressed by the British Government and was not so much as brought to the notice of the Skeen Committee. This Committee then made some specific recommendations of a very modest character. But even those were hung up both by the Indian and the British Government. And now the present Commander-in-Chief tells us that all those old Committee reports are "washed out," because, forsooth, they had no "reality" about them while now the British Government, the Indian Government and he himself had accepted "the principle" of Indianisation; the Commander-in-Chief is evidently over anxious to get rid of the inconvenient Rawlinson report which admitted that the Army could be completely Indianised within 28 years. We had thought that the Government had accepted the "principle" long long ago. The old reports being washed out, the Government will soon appoint a committee of their own to inaugurate a new era. And "it largely depends on the advice they give to Government whether the new Indianised Army will be a success or not." The Commander-in-Chief, Sir Philip Chetwode, verily talked with his tongue in his cheek. Yet, the mover of the resolution in the Council of State, demanding more definite and more rapid Indianisation, quietly withdrew his resolution in view of Government's latest promise through Sir Philip. Some people will continue to be deceived with fresh promises when old promises are being washed out before their eyes.

There are some who think that the Round Table Conference has created a world of difference in the position of the Indian Army. But a careful examination of the reports of the Conference and its sub-committees shows that the change, if any, is nominal. Though ten years ago a responsible body of experts appointed by Lord Rawlinson could formulate a definite scheme of Indianisation in about 28 years, the majority of the present Defence Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference "considered it impossible for practical reasons to lay down any definite rate of Indianisation or anything of a precise character that might, in any way, embarrass those responsible for Defence and fetter the judgment or the discretion of the military authorities." In view of this almost insolent reservation, we would attach little value to the vague assurance that hereafter "the defence of India must, to an increasing extent, be the concern of the Indian people and not of the British Government alone." We doubt if this assurance means anything more than old formula of "increasing association of Indians" or if it amounts to the recognition even of the principle of 'complete' Indianisation of the Army. Let not the Indian champions of the London Conference carry misrepresentation farther than even the organisers of the Conference do.

The "Times of India" which naturally does not like the R. T. Conference bubbles being pricked one after the other, thinks that the real meaning of many of its decisions is obscured by the dust of controversy. It is quite true that many of the R. T. C. decisions admit of more than one meaning and that is precisely why the Congress suspects them. Bitter past experience and the almost deliberate vagueness of even the present British promises naturally make Congressmen suspicious. Even the the Commander-in-Chief now says that the past committees and their reports had no "reality." It is more than probable that the present Defence Committee of the R. T. C. will also be dismissed as being unreal by a future official. We are told that the principle of Indianisation of the Army is now definitely accepted by the Government. But the above quoted text on which this statement is based only means fuller association of India with Britain in the defence of the country whereas complete Indianisation means the elimination of the non-Indian element from the Indian Army. We would like to know what text accepts the principle of Indianisation in this natural sense. Besides, even if this principle is accepted, it hardly carries India far enough towards freedom. Was not the "principle" of Indian self-goversment accepted a century ago? Under the present "not yet-washed-out" report, it is possible for the British to postpone the completion of the process of Indianisation to the Greek Kalends and yet say during the interval that they have accepted the principle and that the little detail of the pace of progress need not worry Indians much. But let the truth be told. India will no longer rely on others' accepting this or that principle or rate of progress. She will decide upon her own principle and her own rate of progress and will carry out that decision.

WHO IS UNREASONABLE

—:o:—

In his address to the Bombay Legislative Council on Thursday, Sir Frederick Sykes urged the importance of securing a peaceful settlement of the political issue, blamed the Congress for being unreasonable, lamented the financial difficulties of his Government, gave a certificate to the police for their "wonderful discipline, courage and restraint" (displayed, evidently, at Borsad among other places) and concluded his anaemic performance with an appeal for not "bargaining about details but for taking a broad view of principles." Considering the insistence of British vested interests in this country and in England on the "details", called safeguards and reservations, the Governor's appeal for taking broad views should be made more to them than to Indians. His routine praise of the police was as uncalled for as it was misplaced. With the Borsad affair fresh in the public mind and with the notorious unwillingness of his Government to accede to the public request for an independent inquiry into that episode, the Governor's certificate to the police for their "courage and restraint" was certainly, to say the least, injudicious. The financial difficulties of the Government are largely an inheritance of Lloyd's Folly and an uninterupted policy of reckless finance but the present Government cannot be absolved from blame because they have been impervious to all appeals for real and radical retrenchment. The only kind of retrenchment that appeals to them is the crippling of the financial resources of the nation-building departments.

The Governor blames the Congress for being unreasonable. Who has been unreasonable, the Congress or the bureaucracy? We need hardly recall that Mahatma Gandhi repeatedly warned the Government before launching his campaign. In his letter to Lord Irwin he implored him on "bended knees" to consider the modest demands he, Gandhiji, put forward on the nation's behalf. Sir Frederick Sykes deplores the tendency to mix up business with politics. In regard to India in particular what is Britain's policy all these years but to mix up business interests indissolubly with politics? Did not the demands of Lancashire dominate for a number of years the whole question of Indian political and fiscal freedom? Do not British business interests make a political issue of their demand that they must be considered first and Indian interests next? The Congress activity in the economic field has given impetus to the indigenous textile industry. The Congress propaganda has awakened mass consciousness and it has stimulated the demand for genuine freedom, not for camouflaged Swaraj. When the authorities elected through Ordinances and the use of the 'lathi' to suppress this demand they embarked on a suicidal path. Do they even now realise that their policy has only widened the gulf of distrust between their country and India?

OBSTACLES TO INDIAN BANKING EXPANSION.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE BANKS.

(BY SOHRAB R. DAVAR.)

I.

To one who has given some time to the study of the history of early Indian banking, it must seem a puzzling problem that a country such as ours, where banking and credit were known from the early dawn of human civilization, should fail to respond to the demands of the time. Authoritative writers talk of a system of credit, in the early Vedic Period, say between 2000 and 1400 B.C. It is not as if this brilliant period of Indian civilization which enriched the world with its learning was the only glimmering ray in this connection. All throughout the period of the history of our country bankers, Sheths, or Shroffs are known to have flourished. Even the world's great law-giver Manu who flourished in the second or third century B.C. devoted a section in his work to the question of deposits and pledges. The Jain bankers of the twelfth century have left behind them an immortal monument in the form of the famous Dilwara Temples on Mount Abu.

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN BANKERS.

The great French traveller J. B. Tavernier who passed through this country in the seventeenth century records that almost every village had a money changer called the Shroff who acted as a banker, who made remittances and issued letters of exchange. He pays a compliment to these Indian bankers when he says that the Jews of contemporary Europe who were considered the cleverest bankers of that Continent "would scarcely be apprentices" to the Indian bankers. According to him the foreign trade in India was financed by them through bills drawn on Surat. During the Moghul period the indigenous banker enjoyed the greatest honours. Aurangzeb conferred the title of 'Seth' on at least one of them, which his successor improved into "Jagath Seth". The house of Jagath Seth flourished and was of great service as bankers to the East India Company in its early days. Their importance can be gauged from the fact that Lord Clive is said to have entertained the head of this house for four days, at great expense. Even to this day, a substantial amount of internal finance has been managed by this indigenous organisation.

What are therefore the root causes which impede the development of modern banking in a land which has otherwise proved so fertile in this important branch of human activity? The answer is that circumstances over which neither this country, nor its children, had any control, have brought into existence many impediments and obstructiions which must be removed, or done away with, in order to give local banking a chance which it has the right to demand from its legislature. It is, therefore, the object of these articles to take up each obstacle and investigate the extent to which it has impeded the progress of our Indian banking system on modern lines, with a view to discuss the possible remedies open to us as a nation, conscious once again of its importance, as well as its influence on the economic well-being of the world.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS.

We shall first take up these banks which have no doubt played consciously, or otherwise, a prominent part in checking the growth of modern Indian banking. These Exchange banks are so called because they deal in exchanges, i.e., financial credits in respect of foreign trade. It was about seventy years ago that

(Continued on Page 7).

Increase In College Fees.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.

Government Will Not Learn.

(BY MANEKLAL VAKIL)

The Youth Leaguers and the members of the Bombay Council twice compelled Government to withdraw the proposal to increase College and High School fees in Government Institutions in the last two years. The proposal is again revived in the budget this year by the Finance Member. It seems the Educational Department of Government will not learn the lesson until the Arts students in Bombay and Poona are driven to adopt the only course open to them to picket the Deccan and Elphinstone Colleges in the new term in June next so as to force Government to close these Colleges by dissuading all the students from joining these two most expensive Institutions for the benefit of the student world in general. The monies so saved could then be diverted to other more useful and popular educational channels. Instead the Finance Member has proposed to reduce the grant for primary education to Municipalities to the extent of 9 lacs of rupees and also proposes to increase the fees for higher education to balance a deficit budget. The figures given below from the Director of Public Instruction's Report for 1928-29 will open the eyes of the public as to where the money goes:—

ARTS COLLEGES

	No. of students.	Annual cost of educating each student. Total Rs.	Net cost to Govt. Rs.
Government Colleges.			
Elphinstone College	423	388	210
Deccan College	267	646	535
Aided Colleges			
Wilson, Bombay	836	248	39
St. Xavier's Bombay	1,037	239	45
Fergusson, Poona	1,104	158	31
Parashram Bhau, Poona	636	194	30
Total for Arts College in the Presidency	7,132	279	91

In the second column are given the figures of the total cost per student for the year inclusive of fees and donations. The last column gives the cost per head incurred by Government after deducting the receipts from fees and donations. The Provincial revenues bear the amount of Rs. 88,767 on the Elphinstone College and Rs. 1,42,980 on the Deccan College for the small combined total of 700 students at both these Colleges.

Anglo-Vernacular High Schools.

	No. of Schools.	No. of students.	Cost per head Total. Rs.	Nett to Govt. Rs.
Total Govt. for the Presidency	25	8,793	110	69
Total aided	119	44,513	60	14

Total nett cost on Government High Schools from Provincial revenues is Rs. 6,16,280 as against the cost to Government for grants to aided Anglo-Vernacular High Schools being Rs. 6,12,489. Where in a town there are more than one private or aided High Schools, Government can abolish their own Institution and the money so saved can be utilised for Technical and Vocational Schools.

INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE POSTS.

Of the 50 Indian Educational Service Posts in 1928-29 after the abolition of 14 posts in 1927-28, 17 are held by Europeans and the remainder by Indians. One Indian gentleman and two European ladies retired during the year from the I. E. Service in this Presidency. 35 of the 50 posts are held in the Collegiate Branch.

The Inspecting Agency costs as under:—

Year	1926-27 Rs.	1927-28 Rs.	1928-29 Rs.
Total	12,79,189	13,05,125	12,41,565
Percentage of total Provincial expenditure on education.	6 per cent.	6, 5 per cent.	6,3 per cent.

The total abolition of the Indian Educational Service Posts as recommended by the Lee Commission will diminish the expenses of the Inspecting and Administrative Agency.

NOTES OF THE DAY

—:o:—

Advance Boycott.

The figures of textile imports in the month of January, 1931 are in striking contrast with those for the corresponding period of the past two years. Speaking of British piece-goods alone, we imported 16,573 packages in January 1929; but in the same month next year the number fell to 9,503 and finally in January, 1931 it crashed to 2,470 packages. That is good so far as it goes. But the boycott must go on as intensively as ever till the last package of foreign cloth or yarn is permanently eliminated from India. It is encouraging to note that the city of Madras which was for some time backward in respect of the boycott is now splendidly emulating the example of Bombay.

Adding To The Burden.

Unwilling to retrench in the Reserved departments, the Government of Bmbay sought to replenish their coffers by imposing additional burdens upon the tax-payer. The Court Fees Bill which the Finance Member brought up again on Thursday, as it is to expire on March 31, would have, if passed, proved a serious hardship to the cultivators at a time when prices of agricultural produce had fallen to an abnormally low level. Introduced first in 1922 as a temporary measure, the Bill had now become a hardy annual. The yield from this source of revenue was hardly so great as to induce Government to be obdurate enough not to listen to the criticism against the continuance of the measure. This criticism was made by all sections of non-official opinion and the Bill was rejected. The Government insistence on the passing of the measure shows how little they care for public opinion.

Those Allowances.

Even in cases where there is legitimate opportunity for retrenchment the Government of Bombay show an obstinate unwillingness to be economical. Take the case of the compensatory allowance, the house rent, and a number of other allowances which certain officers stationed in Bombay and Poona enjoy. These allowances were sanctioned to compensate the dearness of living, due to rise in prices immediately after the great war. Recently a nominal reduction has been made in some of these allowances but now that the cost of living has gone down to pre-war level why should these allowances continue at all? And what steps have Government taken to abolish superfluous posts? Can they convince the public that no such posts exist?

A Lament.

The British Tories are in a fix. They cannot get rid of Mr. Baldwin and they have not the courage to accept the leadership of Mr. Churchill. So the "Saturday Review" in mail week contents itself with a long note of lament. The journal says: "It is in politics as in nature; where the invertebrates begin to dominate, the vertebrates have to fight or quit. When the boneless wonders are at the top, the men with backbone have to assert themselves or perish". It turns to Mr. Churchill. But it discovers that he has "a unfortunate habit of saying much and thinking too little" the same the "Saturday Revi "grateful" to him for havi posed by a single act, refu support Mr. Baldwin, "the cholly unreality of contem politics". British politics w course, become lively and when the Tories secure again.

A Swadeshi Leaflet.

The latest addition to the Economic Leaflets issued by Bombay Swadeshi League is titled the "Economics of Foreign Trade", (pp. 10; pric anna). Like the rest of the it is written by Prof. P. A. and Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao, the Wilson College, in a popular style which any knowing lay citizen can stand. The gist of the le that at present our expor import trade "involves a ed exchange of raw mater finished goods, which reta industrial development country" and that even th nisation of the foreign tra as shipping, insurance and ing are in foreign hand chiefly benefits foreigners. of course, suggested that S in fullest and widest sense term is an effective remedy the present state of things. hardly necessary to remind th ders of these leaflets that an of Swadeshi practice is worth than tons of Swadeshi theor

VOTE DOWN THE ADDRESS TO VICEROY

—:o:—

Matunga Residents Mandate To Their Representatives

"IRWIN RESPONSIBLE FOR WORST FORM OF REPRESSION"

A largely attended public meeting was held at Napoo Hall, Matunga, on Friday night to protest against the proposed civic address to Lord Irwin and Lord Willingdon. Sjt. P. Rangaswamy Iyengar presided.

VOTE DOWN CIVIC ADDRESSES.

Sjt. R. Krishna Iyer moved the principal resolution reading as under:—

> This public meeting of the electors and rate-payers of 'F' Ward emphatically protests against the presentation of a Civic Address by the Municipal Corporation to Lord Irwin or Lord Willingdon and calls upon its representatives to vote against the said resolution when proposed.

In moving the resolution Sjt. Iyer said that it was extremely regrettable that in the face of the 'lathi' charges, suffering and sacrifice which their sisters and brothers have undergone during the last 10 months men should be found to vote civic addresses to persons who were instrumental for the repression. Referring to the charge of violence against the citizens and Sevikas who picketed the Corporation Buildings last Monday. Mr. Iyengar said, violence was on the part of the loyalists who ere responsible for the provocation to citizens who had gathered there to show their resentment at the attitude of a certain section of their "jee huzur" City Fathers.

WORST FORM OF REPRESSION.

Mr. K. M. Munshi explained the state of affairs during the regime of Lord Irwin and was at a loss to understand how any one can think of an address to such a Viceroy. It was in his regime that the people suffered worst form of repression and it was really a surprise that the representatives should think of presenting an address. Citizens of Bombay were quite alive to their duties and they would see that such an attempt of some of the loyal and 'jo-hukmi' friends of the Viceroy was frustrated. If is upto the voters that their representatives only vote their feelings and be not untrue to their fight. He lnally exhorted the public to go on deputation to the representatives and ask them to give a pledge to vote against the proposal.

Mrs. Munshi Mrs. Lilatiben Hansotia, Mr. E. V. S. Manian and Miss Laxmiben Soorjee also addressed the meeting.

The President enquired if anyone opposed the resolution. Not a single one in the huge audience came forward to oppose it.

Dr. B. Udgaonwar proposed that the copies of the resolution be sent to the President of the Corporation and the representatives of the "F" Ward in the Corporation.

The President in his concluding remarks congratulated the citizens of 'F' Ward in their promptness in voicing their opinion on the proposal before the Corporation. The series of Ordinances for which Lord Irwin was responsible was enough condemnation of the proposal. If that was not enough, the police excesses at Borsad, Madras, Calcutta, Partabgarh and Muzaffarpur in Bihar had brought about a revulsion in the minds of even the Government supporters.

DIRECTOR INPORMATION'S "TRUTHS"

—:o:—

And R. D. Baliwalla's "Untruths"

The Director of Information writes:—

Letters have appeared in the Press from a Mr. R. D. Baliwala purporting to recount his experiences at Visapur Jail. These letters are full of inaccuracies. In the first place Mr. Baliwala states that on arrival at Visapur he found "an army of policemen armed with lathis waiting near the Jail gate to give us a "warm" reception." In fact, no policemen are employed in any Jail. He is evidently referring to warders and the latter did not dash upon the party and abuse or assault or threaten the prisoners. It is absolutely untrue to say that any prisoner was deprived of his sacred thread or his religious books. Nothing of the kind has ever occurred at Visapur. The statement that politicals are "taken out in the sun and subjected to all sorts of tortures" is a pure invention. The majority of the prisoners are employed on road making and cleaning prison premises in general, which includes the sweeping of barracks and yards. Nor is it true to say that prisoners are made to carry a load of more than 2 maunds on their heads. The maximum weight carried never exceeds 8 to 10 lbs. at the most.

Another instance of the writer's inaccuracy is found in his statement that 400 Satyagrahis resorted to hunger strike because of the "horrible" food. The writer appears to have been in Visapur Jail from the 27th November to the 26th December 1930. During the period of his stay there was not a single hunger strike; so his story that "75 strikers were made to sit on their toes the whole night from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. and even drinking water was denied to them," is obviously untrue. It is true that

(From t . Jani was given a separate cell Miravati this was because he was suffering from a skin disease and not programme ause he went on hunger strike. the eve of e writer also complains that European t water is "very bad and dangerji Jehangir for human use. The water day, 7th Ma plied to prisoners is the same With the f that supplied to the staff and is pupils Mira fectly fit to drink. The writer give du says that when he left Visapur Prof. B. R out 150 politicals were under- Indian sch ng fetters. The truth is that assist Mira re has never been more than well perfor lozen prisoners in fetters at is setting t time. The barracks are well tilated and quite fit for habita- and the clothing and bedding hore than sufficient.

FREE

EDITY AND REINCARNATION
the subject of a free public re to be delivered, to-mor- (Sunday), evening at 6 ck in the Hall of The Unit- odge of Theosophists, 51, anade Road.

remedies.

our FREE

LAHORE.—Private Smith of the th Armoured Car Company tioned in Lahore Cantonnt died as a result of a motor cle accident. His cycle skidded d an armoured car passed over s head killing him outright.—A. P.

The I

Post Box

DR. BHOIR HONOURED

—:o:—

Agris Appeal To M. L. Cs

A very largely attended meeting of the Agris was held in Bassein on Sunday last to welcome Dr. R. M. Bhoir of Andheri just released from the jail. On arrival the Doctor was profusely garlanded by the Agris and speeches were made eulogising his services in the cause of the country.

Dr. Bhoir thanked them all for the honour done to him and said that he felt proud to find that the Agris did not lag behind other communities in doing their bit in the present struggle for freedom.

Referring to his jail life he said that the terror of jail life is dead and gone and inspite of the hardships inflected upon "C" class prisoners there is nothing to be afraid of in jail.

He suggested forming of village committees to find some work for the volunteers coming out of the jail. The bset work for the volunteers, he said, is to go from house to house and sell Khaddar, Swadeshi cloth and other Swadeshi articles. This will also fetch them a good income.

NAGPUR PARSIS CONDEMN LIQUOR TRADE.

—:o:—

AND SUPPORT SWADESHI.

(From A Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Feb. 24.

On the evening of 22nd instant, a well-attended, Parsi meeting was addressed by Mr. Barjorji F. Bharucha on "The Round Table Conference, MacDonald's Statement and What India Should do Today."

Mr. Bharucha explained the implications of the Round Table Conference and gave reasons why he called the Federal Constitution "not a substance; but a shadow."

As regards the Premier's statement, he termed it as a "feat of jugglery." He said that the duty of the people to-day was not to divert their attention to the peace-talks going on at Delhi, but to carry on the struggle of freedom, with re-doubled energy on all fronts.

Mr. Behram Byramji spoke on the "Boycott of Foreign Cloth and Patronising of Swadeshi Goods," and asked those present to make Swadeshi their religion.

RESOLUTIONS:

The following resolution was passed unanimously:—

"This meeting records, with a sense of deep sorrow, the untimely demise of our revered leaders Pandit Motilal Nehru, Maulana Mahomed Ali and Sir Jamshedji Jijibhai in the hour of India's greatest need."

Another resolution which was passed by a large majority runs as follows:—

"This meeting requests Mr. Jamshedji E. Bilimoria to stop his foreign liquor business, at present, as owing to his business, the Nagpur Parsis are put in a very awkward position in the eyes of sister-communities of Nagpur."

Datia.—In view of the agricultural depression, the Datia Durbar have stopped settlement operations in three sub-divisions. This action has greatly satisfied zamindars and cultivators.—A.P.

Obstacles To Indian Banking Expansion.

(Continued from page 8.)

several of the important Exchange banks, so familiar to us, were established. They are to-day virtually monopolising the exchange business of this country. The most prominent of these are those non-Indian banks which are nominally incorporated in the United Kingdom, but the bulk of whose business is done in India. There are others who have established themselves as branches or agencies of foreign banks. Their Indian business is made of exchanges as well as local finance. Some of these banks, and particularly the first named group, have built up large reserves out of the huge profits made from Indian business, command large capitals, enjoy the peculiar advantages of being able to borrow on the cheaper markets of their own country and thus constitute obstacles which make it impossible for Indian banking even by private enterprise to obtain a footing.

EXPLANATION AND OBSTRUCTIONS.

It is not sought to be denied that these Exchange banks contributed to the growth of early banking on western lines in India, but it has to be asserted with great regret that they have not only ousted indigenous banking from many of its fields of legitimate activity, but what is still worse, they constitute insurmountable obstacles to the legitimate growth of purely Indian banking business. They have acquired the chronic habit of looking at Indian finance and exchange policy from the point of view of Great Britain and Europe, instead of from that of the country in which they function and to which they owe their wealth and prosperity.

THEIR FOREIGN CHARACTER AND OUTLOOK.

They have zealously maintained the foreign character of the management and staff organisation, excluding Indians from positions of trust and responsibility, thereby preventing local talent from developing along the lines of modern exchange business. If we were to carefully dive into their past record, we find that they actually prevented the formation of at least one important Indian Exchange bank, through their successful opposition to the proposal constituting the Imperial Bank of India as an Exchange bank at the time of the passage of the Imperial Bank of India Act. They avoid dealing with purely Indian joint stock banks, and in times of difficulty have not shown the slightest desire to help an Indian bank or co-operated with it. As if all this was not enough, they have succeeded in amassing a huge quota of local deposit business, estimated at about seventy crores, and have thus deprived our Indian banks of the benefit of dealing with our own money. Besides this direct and visible drain on the country's resources, they help to impose indirectly a burden in the form of outside establishments who carry on our foreign trade which would otherwise be carried on by Indians. A large number of these outside firms have grown up in strength and power from small beginning, thanks to the preferential treatment accorded by these outside Exchange banks to their own nationals. Our men, in absence of proper assistance, have to take a second place in this department also. Our Indian Chambers of Commerce, as well as other equally important associations, has repeatedly protested against this state of affairs. The matter requires to be taken in hand at this psychological moment when the Banking Commission is busy drafting its report.

INSPIRATION FROM OTHER NATIONS.

When we look around us and seek inspiration as to what the remedy should be for this most alarming state of affairs, we find that other nations have taken good care to see that outside or foreign banking does not obstruct, still less secure anything like the lion's share of the business to the detriment of the children of the soil. In Denmark foreign banks have to obtain special authority from the Government. This authority is not easily granted, and when granted, the same is subject to restrictive conditions, the most prominent of them being that which insists on the business managers being Danish subjects. In France and Italy, branches of foreign banks are subject to a special incorporation tax on capital as well as exchange operations, which is levied with the predominant object of discouraging them. In Czecho-Slovakia, the Government prohibits the opening of foreign banks. In Japan the question is left to the discretion of the Finance Minister, who may either decline the licence or issue the same subject to prohibition of local deposits and such taxation as he may deem necessary. These banks are not permitted even to use there the word "Bank" in connection with their names and the Japanese Government also compels them to deposit a certain amount as security by way of perhaps a guarantee of good faith.

TURKEY'S EXAMPLE.

The rejuvenated Turkey of Mustafa Kamal Pasha compels all outside banks to employ fifty per cent Turks. This regulation was forced on the old foreign banks which enjoyed absolute liberty under the old regime as well as on the new institutions that applied for permission. Returning nearer home, within the very folds of the British Empire, we have the examples of the two large Dominions, viz. Australia and Canada, which afford a very interesting study. In the former, no foreign or outside bank can open a branch. Even our Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China is said not to possess an office in that Dominion, though it happens to use the word "Australia" in its name. In Canada also foreign banks are restricted by law. A powerful country like England, with banking firmly planted within its limits, seems to be chafing against the free trade principle being applied to foreign banks and their branches in the United Kingdom. The Cunliff Committee deals with this aspect after special exhortation from witnesses appearing before it and suggests that "the matter should receive the early attention of His Majesty's Government." We have thus all precedents in our favour and an irresistible case for radical overhauling of our banking organisation in this direction (as well as many others to be dealt with later) through well-directed banking legislation.

HOW TO PLANT THE SEED?

The question naturally arises what form of legislation we should adopt in this direction and what steps should be taken with a view to crystalise our aspiration to plant our own Exchange banks, which would in course of time help to bring back the exchange business under purely Indian control. We would not go to the length of suggesting any drastic remedy such as the English history of Banking would tempt us to. We would only remind the readers that the seed of banking business was first sown in England by the Lombards who migrated from Lombardy (North Italy) under pressure of frequent foreign invsaions of that country by Austrians in about the fourteenth century. They settled down on the marshy land out of the city of London of that time, allotted to them and flourished as bankers, shippers, and insurers in the street which still bears their name.

BRITISH RESTRICTIVE LEGISLATION.

Their enormous prosperity at the expense of the people of England naturally resulted into the passing of restrictive legislation by English Kings, and the ultimate order of expulsion from Queen Elizabeth, thanks to the influence of Sir Thomas Gresham, the builder of the first Royal Exchange, which was for centuries the central meeting place for English merchants. With this historical precedent of their own country, we trust that our British Exchange bankers will not resent our suggesting what are after all much milder restrictions, particularly when they happen to be framed along the lines of other civilized nations of the modern world, and are applied universally at the present moment. The opinion is almost unanimous among local associations of businessmen in favour of these outside banks being licensed, as will be noticed from the evidence given by their representatives before both the Central Banking Commission and the various Provincial banking Committees.

LICENSING.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber, in common with others, suggest that the period of such licenses should be about three years, with a notice period of six months in case the license is to be cancelled. The other suggestion is that these foreign banks should prepare a complete balance-sheet of their Indian business in the forms which our Indian Law may lay down for Indian banks. They are of opinion that any foreign banks which wants to operate in this country should be registered in rupee capital with a majority of Indian Directors and shareholders. Any new banking legislation which may be introduced, (a subject with which we propose to deal with later) should be, in our opinion, made to apply equally to these foreign and outside banks in all its details. The other alternative scheme is, in our opinion, that these foreign banks should be controlled by legislation and in case of non-Indian British banks which are incorporated in the United Kingdom, they should be compelled to increase their capital up to a certain proportion on the basis of their Indian trade. This capital should be offered exclusively to Indian investors who should be empowered to elect a local board of Indian directors, with an Indian Chairman with sufficient supervising and managing powers on the local banking business. The foreign banks, as distinguished from the outside concerns dealt with above, should be allowed to operate in India, only through the flotation of subsidiaries which should be incorporated in this country, under the Indian Company Act for the time being, with rupee capital issued to Indian shareholders, and there too, under the supervision and control of Indian board of directors and an Indian Chairman. In the case of liquidation of these British or foreign banks, the Indian creditors should have the first charge, or priority, over the Indian assets in addition to their normal rights against the other assets of the bank situated elsewhere. In any event, both the British and foreign banks should be compelled to obtain a license before commencing business and in case of those who are already doing business here, they should be made to take out licenses within a reasonable time, say three months, from an appointed date. These foreign banks should also be made to register all mortagages and charges effected in their own country of incorporation or in India with our Registrar of joint stock companies simultaneously or at the earliest opportunity.

A SUGGESTION.

We should start at least one large Indian Exchange bank in each of the Presidency towns with branches in convenient locations. These banks will have to be aided by the State through a guarantee of minimum dividend on the capital. In the first instance, we will have to import foreign exchange experts under whom our indigenous officers will have to be trained. If the Imperial Bank of India could be converted into an Exchange bank as soon as the Central Reserve Bank was established, that will no doubt answer the ideal which we have in view. Formation of such a large bank would not only ensure its success in the foreign exchange business, but would also serve as a training ground for the younger generation of this country who aspire to develop as foreign exchange banking experts in order to man the staffs of our Exchange banks of the future. The possibility of starting a large Indian Exchange bank through purely private efforts, without State aid, seems rather difficult, if not impossible, and therefore we think that it is imperative that the State should take this question in hand at an early date. It should also be one of the conditions of granting these licenses to non-Indian and foreign banks that, certain proportion of their superior officers, say at least fifty per cent. should be Indians and that each bank should provide apprenitceships for the training of young Indians in practical banking business.

To Be Continued.)

COPPER POISONING IN CALCUTTA

—:o:—

Many Hindustanis Get Cholera

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

A large number of Hindusthanis were simultaneously attacked with a complaint akin to cholera on Thursday morning as a result of food poisoning.

It is stated that about a thousand persons attended a feast following a marriage ceremony at the house of a wealthy Hindusthani on Wednesday night, and before daybreak, it was found that almost all members of the household as well as some from amongst the guests were attacked with Cholera.

Those who were serious were removed to hospital. Examination of the food taken in the feast shows that it is a case of copper poisoning, the poison getting mixed up with the food.—A. P.

VOLUNTARY REDUCTION IN OFFICIALS' SALARIES

—:o:—

During Period Of Repression

LAHORE, Feb. 26.

On the motion of Khan Bahadur Malik Mohd. Amin Khan the Legislative Council passed today a resolution recommending the Government that all officials whose salaries could not be reduced by the Local Government should be requested to make a voluntary surrender of a reasonable portion of their salaries for the period of "repression."

The Government spokesmen, Sir Henry Craik, the Finance Member and Dr. Gokulchand Narang, Minister for Local Self-Government, opposed the resolution, as "it would put in an awkward position those officials who could not afford a reduction in salaries, and always carried out the behests of the Government." Moreover, the Government had no power to suggest reductions in the pay of those officials who were appointed by the Secretary of State.

Before the resolution was carried without a division Sir Henry Craik told the House that if the resolution was put to vote, officials, following Parliamentary practice, would not vote, as it affected them personally.—A. P.

A Tarapur message states:—"Nandkavi's wife, Gunwati, Gwari who was Salt Satyagrahi of Bombay, and Desh Sevika, died at Chinchani (Boisar) at 9-10 a.m. on Friday, leaving a daughter aged five months.

GOVT. DEFEAT IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

Court Fees Bill Thrown Out

The Bombay Government sustained the first defeat in the Bombay Legislative Council on Friday when the Bill to amend the Court Fees Act was thrown out by an overwhelming majority. The Ministers upon whom the Government looked for support were found deserted and without any followers. The Sind Bloc, the non-Brahmin party, the title holders and the Moslems made a common cause and went to the lobby to register their votes against Government as one man. The only supporters of the Government were officials and the Europeans who sank into insignificance before the majority of the House composed of various parties and sections.

AMENDMENT LOST

Mr. J. R. Abercrombie moved an amendment to extend the Bill for two years. The Hon. Home Member and the Finance Member promised to effect retrenchment in the services and assured the councillors that it was the Government of Bombay who had taken initiative for retrenchment and represented to other provinces in the matter, but this persuasion had no effect and when the amendment was taken to division it was declared lost by sixty votes against 31. The original Bill also was negatived.

STAMP ACT AMENDMENT

Soon after the Court Fees Act Bill, another Bill further to amend the Indian Stamps Act was taken in hand. This Bill was also first introduced in 1922 and extended from year to year. It would expire on 31st March 1931 The Bill was moved for the first reading by the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan and Rao Bahadur D. R. Patil moved an amendment to extend it only for two years. The amendment was taken to division and was declared lost by 47 votes against 36.

HITTING THE POOR

Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay North) opposed the Bill and said it would inflict unnecessary hardship upon the tax-payer. He also referred to the Bombay Municipal Corporation who he said, would have to pay a large additional duty on court fees stamps in the suit they had brought against the Government, if the Bill was passed.

Sir Reginald Spence, and Mr. P. G. Solanki supported the Bill. While the discussion was in progress, Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan moved adjournment of the discussion till after the Demand Grants were over. The adjournment was carried.

The Stamp Act Bill was apparently withdrawn absolutely as the Hon. Finance Member anticipated its fate.

The heat generated by the previous two bills was cooled down by the introduction of an harmless and at the same time useful bill, viz:—

TO AMEND CHILDREN'S ACT

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Children Act of 1924, by the Hon. the Home Member. The object of the Bill is to give wider powers to the Juvenile Court to send children convicted under the Ait to any school on certified school, where they can be effectively dealt with. The children are also prohibited from wandering near places where they are exposed to moral danger. The Magistrate is also given power, if he is satisfied that the child or young person brought before him, is suffering from a venereal disease, to commit him to an approved place for treatment for such time as he thinks necessary.

MISS K. DAVIS, ADDITIONAL MEMBER

The Bill was referred to a Select Committee and the Home Member intimated that Miss M. K. Davis, Secretary, Children's Aid Society, would be taken on the Select Committee by nominating her as an Additional member to the Council.

SALARY INCREASE FOR AUDITORS

Hon. Sir Rustom J. Vakil then moved a Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888. The object of the Bill is to increase the remuneration of the Municipal Auditors from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 17,000 per annum. The proposed increase of Rs. 2,000 would be borne by the Schools Committee from their grant. The increased grant was proposed to be given from 1925.

Many Councillors opposed the Bill as they thought, time was in opportune to give any increase either in the salaries or in grants. When the President put the First Reading to vote 37 it was carried to a division and it was declared carried by 41 votes against 31.

The council then adjourned till 10-30 a.m. on Saturday.

SUBURBAN TRAIN FARES

—:o:—

Vigorous Propaganda Against Increase

(From A Correspondent.)

A Committee consisting of Mr. R. D. Baliwala, Mr. N. H. Valibhoy and others has been formed in Bandra to carry on a vigorous propoganda against the joint move of the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railways to increase the fares on their respective suburben lines. The present fares are quite exhorbitant and any increase in them would not be tolerated by the residents of the suburbs.

WELCOME TO GANDHIJI.

A meeting of the residents of the suburbs was held in Vile Parle to make arrangements for according a very hearty welcome to Mahatma Gandhi when he visits the Suburbs in the month of March. A representative reception Committee was formed and everyone is now eagerly looking forward to have a darshan of the greatest living saint in the world.

ADVANCE ANDHERI.

At the request of Swami Anand and Dr. R. M. Bhoir the cloth merchants of Andheri have sealed their stocks of foreign cloth and not a piece of foreign cloth is now available in Andheri.

NO BIDDER FOR CONGRESS GOODS.

Some goods such as cooking utensils, furniture, and other household articles belonging to the Satyagrahi Camp of Vile Parle were sold in Bandra to-day by public auction in the compound of the Bandra Police Station. As none from the public came forward to make a bid the goods were sold for a song to the members of the Police staff.

The boy scouts of the Wardlaw Scout Troop, Bellary, had a Parade on the morning of the 22nd February, 1931 at sunrise in the compound of their school prayer-hall building and celebrated the Birthday of their Chief Scout Lord Baden Powell of Gilwell.

A SLUGGISH BODY SLOWS DOWN THE LEAPING MIND.

A clear mind is conditioned on regular clearance of the body. Delay or irregularity in the clearance of residual waste burdens the system with poisons which the blood-stream absorbs and carries to every organ of the body.

A half-glass of water sparkling with a dash of **IAPCO'S FRUITALKO SALINE** will beneficially influence the removal of poisonous waste from the alimentary canal.

Sold by all respectable Chemists.

Send 2 As. Stamps as Postage for Free Sample.

Prepared only by:

THE INDO-ASIAN PRODUCTS CO., BOMBAY 2.

IAPCO'S

FRUITALKO SALINE

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

GENERAL SELLING WELL TAKEN UP.

Undertone Steady.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market opened at about the lowest level of the day particularly for near months. Prices were quoted 4 to 6 points under previous close but firmness of Wall Street market influenced good demand. The opening decline was wiped off and a rise of 9 points was recorded in May option which was lost in the afternoon on selling orders from New Orleans. It is reported that throughout the day there was general selling which was well taken up and the market displayed steady undertone. Near months ruled steady and closed at a decline of 2 to 3 points while distant deliveries lost 6 to 8 points. Spot Cotton prices closed 5 points lower at 11.25c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market remained quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 1 point. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 10.90c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened weak at a decline of 13 points but brisk buying by Manchester hardened prices. The market closed steady at a decline of 6 to 4 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 13 points to 6.16 and sales were 6,000 bales. Spot business was quieter compared with the previous day as the chief demand centered in Peruvian group.

East Indian Cotton prices declined 6 to 5 points with May 4.96 and July 5.06.

Egyptian ring was quiet and Sakels closed at a decline of 16 to 17 points and Uppers lost 9 to 11 points. Alexandria market recorded a decline of 29 points for Sakel March to 19.23 and Upper April closed at a decline of 24 points at 13.72.

MUCH HIGHER PRICES ANTICIPATED.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

Notwithstanding heavy realising in America and Co-operatives selling, market exhibits a healthy tone and the recent advance is being consolidated. Had there been no trade demand, the present advance would have evaporated but the existence of a potential trade demand is sustaining prices. Once some definite idea about acreage is known, we believe, the present suppressed trade demand will emerge forcibly and carry prices much higher.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

N. Y. May Highest 11.50 (1-33 p. m.)

N. Y. May lowest 11.37 (opening)

Messrs. Breul and Co., have received the following cable dated 26th inst. (5-40 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Recommend profit taking round present levels, on any further advances advise conservative short sales."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents cabled on 26th Inst:—

10-10 a.m.:—

New York cables: Greenville Mill and general conditions unchanged.

11-10 a.m.:—

General long liquidation, stop-loss orders being reached. New York reports indicate Farm Board selling, but only on scale up.

9 p.m.:—

Manchester Reports freer buying for India.

Reuter's cable:—

New York market early declined on pressure of selling, rallied later on strength of Wall Street, but again declined on New Orleans selling.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal 6.09; Difference 114 pts equal Rs. 50.

Broach A-M. (Expected) Rs. 218 equal 4.95 Difference 114 pts. equal Rs. 50.

New York May (Close) 11.38 equal 5.69; Difference 74 pts. equal Rs. 33.

Broach A-M. (Expected) Rs. 218 equal 4.95; Difference 74 pts. equal Rs. 33.

LIPERPOOL-NEW YORK.

(At Liverpool close) May 80. October 67 (American points).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Lancashire and America better demand for goods continues.

Liverpool.—Natural reaction. Trade reports better. Prefer purchases weak markets.

New York.—Reacted after the rapid advance. Liverpool, New Orleans, Wall Street, Local and Outside selling. Easy, considerable realizing by recent buyers. Not likely to advance materially. Cotton goods market more business done. Yarn market fair inquiry.

Amusements

RIALTO TALKIES

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW. at 4. 6-30 and 10 p.m.

All-Talking—Singing—Musical Romance! You Must See and Hear.

RAMON NOVARRO

Ga lant, Golden-Voiced, Debonair—The Prince of Romance!

With

MARION HARRIS

DOROTHY JORDAN

IN

Devil-May-Care

A Beautiful Thrilling Love Story, A Big Spectacular Drama, Raised to New Heights by Novarro's Golden Voice on the Silver Screen.

Amusements

COMING COMING

A

Revolution in Indian Film World

ALAM-ARA

All-Talking, Singing, Dancing India's first perfect Talkie in Hindi.

Peak of Romance--Essence of Drama

Imperial Movietone

BOMBAY.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 26.

March	11.17—.02
May	11.38—.03
July	11.63—.02
October	11.89—.04
December	12.07—.06
Middling Spot	11.25—.05
Jan. 1932	12.14—.08

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 26.

March	11.15+.01
May	11.40+.01
Middling Spot	10.90—

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 26.

New York: 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	11.23
May	11.46
July	11.71

New York: Noon Call.

March	Unquoted
May	11.43
July	11.67

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 26.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	20,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	9,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 26.

February		6.03—.05
March	5.97	6.03—.05
April		6.08—.05
May	6.07	6.13—.05
June		6.18—.05
July	6.16	6.22—.05
August		6.26—.06
September		6.29—.06
October	6.27	6.33—.05
November		6.37—.05
December		6.41—.05
January	6.39	6.44—.05
February		6.48—.05
Middling Spot		6.16—.13

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 26.

	Bales.
Estimated Spot Sales	6,000
Sales for Export	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	250

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 26.

March	9.62
May	9.75
July	9.86
September	9.94
October	9.97
November	10.03
January	10.16

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 26.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.75
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.95
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	5.15
Oomra Good	4.15
Oomra Fully Good	4.35
Oomra Fine	4.55
Bengal Good	3.95
Bengal Fully Good	4.10
Bengal Fine	4.25
Scinde Fully Good	4.10
Scinde Fine	4.25
Scinde Superfine	4.40

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 27—

	Bales.
Khandesh	2,225
Central India	4,366
Barsi Nugger	1,024
Hyderabad-Gaorani	204
Berar	3,839
Central Provinces	3,717
Dhollera	2,027
N.-W. Provinces	100
Rajputana	477
Sind-Punjab	893
Broach	7,438
Egyptians	475
Cotton	26,785
	Cwts.
Wheat	4,722
Linseed	5,275
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	2757
Gingellyseeds	1,303
Groundnuts	23,801
Castorseeds	17,722
Rice	18,557
Myrabollams	918
Cottonseeds	4,450
Gram	385
	Tons.
Coal	341

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Mar. 4/3s 5/8d. down 1/4d.
May 4/5s 1/8d. down 1/8d.
July 4/6s 1/2d. down 1/4d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Mar. del. 79 down 1/8.
May del. 81-3/4 down 3/8.
July del. 65-3/8 down 1-7/8.

LONDON LINSEED.

Feb.-Mar. £9-10-0 down sh. 2/6d.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.

Apl. Sh. 18/9d. unchanged.
May-Aug. Sh. 19/6d. unchanged.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Apl. 11.52.—7.
May 11.60.—6.

NEW YORK SUGAR.

May 129—2.
July 132—0
Sept. 145—2.

Wheat Cacle: (Chicago).

"Prices declined on liquidation and realising. Closed easier".

Messrs. H. Hemlrick and Co., cable as under:—

"Expect Farm Board announce intentions to sell abroad without breaking world market level 36 million bushels wheat."

"A very good authority in Liverpool strongly advise buying wheat Liverpool and selling wheat in Winnipeg.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

F. P. Bales.	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 26-2-31	7836000	7644000
Receipts Yesterday 26-2-31	20000	10000
Exports to date 26-2-31	4909000	5389000
Stock at Ports 20-2-31	4025000	2213000
Stock Interior Towns 20-2-31	1557000	1307000
Stock Liverpool 20-2-31	1098000	1034000
Visible Supply 20-2-31	7771000	5267000
Quantity in Sight 20-2-31	11445000	12273000
Quantity out of Sight 20-2-31	6762000	8555000

THE CAPITOL TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW. At 4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.

A "M.-G.-M." ALL-TALKIE PICTURE.

RUSSIA'S GREATEST LOVE ROMANCE—WITH THE GREATEST LOVER OF THE SCREEN:

JOHN GILBERT'S FIRST TALKIE TRIUMPH.

TOLSTOI'S "THE LIVING CORPSE" SPIRITEDLY INTERPRETED

ON THE SCREEN WITH AN ALL-STAR CAST.

A HURRICANE OF HUMAN EMOTIONS.

ALSO — METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S ALL-TALKING COMEDY:

The DOGWAY MELODY

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

DOGVILLE COMEDIES

A NOVEL INNOVATION IN WHICH DOGS IMPERSONATE FAMOUS MUSICAL REVUE STARS WITH SONGS AND DIALOGUE.

THE FIRST OF ITS KIND TO BE SHOWN IN BOMBAY!

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Radically Cures

HYDROCELE

Without operation, within 15 minutes in one sitting only

Will be seen in Bombay for the following days—

Dates 25th February to 8th March 1931.

TIME :— 9 to 12 A. M. & 4 to 6 P. M

—Consultation fee Rs. 5/-

Address:...Hararwala Building, Golpitha, Bombay 4.

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Dr. G. V. DESHMUKH

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Prof. K. G. RAO

With Messrs. F. M. CHARNA, S. V. RAO, MADHUKAR, B. T. KHOTE, Misses. SHIVGANGA, JAYA, SUSHILA and other boys and girls of

THE NATIONAL PHYSICAL CULTURE INSTITUTE

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At

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Bhang Wadi; Kalbadevi.

On March 2, 9 p.m.,

Do not miss this golden opportunity

RATES OF ADMISSION:

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Opp. G. P. O. Fort, Chowpatty.

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MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALE of highly-made Jacobian and plain artistic, complete bungalow furniture all to match, rich Morocco upholstered Chesterfield suites, H. M. V. gramophone, old China, brass and silver ornaments, Godrej's safes, Singer machine, few pieces of Indian carved furniture, best plated-ware, cutlery, crockery, etc.

TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), at Govt. Bungalow No. 10, Queen's Road, near Bombay Presidency Radio Club, Fort.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

MISTRY & CO.

MESSRS. VORA & CO

Auctioneers.

62, Medows Srreet, Fort.

Telephone No. 22064.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), 1st March, 1931, at 10-30 A. M. (S. T.) of Teak and Blackwood Furnitures, full size Chesterfield suits, Singer Sewing Machine, Harmonium with case, Gramophone, very rich carpet, etc. at Manek Bhuvan, Harvey Road, opposite Gamdevi Police Station.

Property of Mr. A. Smith and others.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW, (SUNDAY), 1st March, 1931, at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.) of Dining, Drawing and Bed-room Furnitures etc., at Dadar, Vincent Road, next to Post Office, opp. Police Court.

Property of Mr. T. S. Murray and others. The above is on view, and catalogues are ready.

VORA & CO.

Public Notices.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the right to retail Country Spirits for one year from 1st April 1931 for 3 shops in Poona Cantonment; 3 in Poona City; 1 at Aundh and 1 at Indapur.

2. Information regarding situation, ration, sales, etc. can be had at the offices of the Collector and of the Superintendent of Excise, Poona.

3. Tenders may be for one or more shops, but the tender for each shop should be separate.

4. Tenders marked "Abkari Tender" should reach the Collector by 12 noon on Monday, 9th March 1931 and should be accompanied by a challan (treasury receipt) for Rs. 100, in the case of tender for Indapur shop and Rs. 500 for tender for other shops.

(Sd.) E. W. PERRY,
Collector, Poona.

No. Excise/597.
Poona: 25th February 1931.
2600

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MADE-TO-ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction (This day) Saturday, the 28th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Cosy Corner", Ground Floor, Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, valuable handsome furniture such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, drawing room suites, show-cases, cabinets, almirahs, writing tables, bedsteads, dressing tables, etc., 1 "Rugby" touring motor car 5 seater and 1929 model in perfect condition.

The property of H. H. Lakin, Esq., of Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co., Ltd. and others.

Catalogues are published and property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF MARKET RIGHTS AND THE RIGHTS OF BANDRA SLAUGHTER HOUSE AND MUNICIPAL SCALES AT CRAWFORD MARKET, ETC., ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on THURSDAY, the 12th March next, at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at Arthur Crawford Market the right to collect fair ground fees from cattle dealers and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter House, Bandra for 12 months (from 1st April 1931 to 31st March 1932) and the right to collect fees for selling dry and fresh fish, etc., from the retail vendors sitting outside or inside at the unnumbered places at Markets and Bazaars in Bombay such as Fort Market, Colaba Fish Market, Mazagon Pedder Fish Market, Kamatipura Market, Chowpatty Fish Market, Parel Ferguson Road Fish Market, Parbhadevi Road Market, Elphinstone Road Market and Dadar Market. Besides the right of collecting fees from the petty vendors sitting at Vegetable Markets at Ferguson Road, Parbhadevi Road, Elphinstone Road, Masjid Bunder, Gilder Tank, and Dadar. Also the right to collect fee and rent for weighing fruits and vegetables at the Municipal scales at Arthur Crawford Market.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Superintendent of Markets (Crawford Market) or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

AUCTIONEERS,
123, Medows St, Fort.
Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE ON THURSDAY, the 5th March, 1931, at 3 p.m. at the Sale Room of the Auctioneers, 123, Medows Street, Fort:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. A. Fakruddin and Co., of 246, Abdul Rehman Street:—

7 Cases Paper Files No. E. S. 33 z. assorted colours.

On account of the parties concerned:—

Second hand office tables and household furniture comprising wardrobes, chest of drawers, dressing tables, dining table and chairs, teapoys, etc.

One Opal Motor Car, four seater, Sedan body, 10 H. P. 1925 Model.

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BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, NASAL CATARRH, ETC., ETC.

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BY
Prof. DEYER, M.A., M.I.C.I. ETC.
The Famous Writer On Sane Sex and Health.

1. "VITAL KNOWLEDGE FOR THE YOUNG":—One and all parents of to-day feel the necessity of imparting Sex Education to their children, but they do not know the proper methods of doing so. This book is a fearless, and ringing challenge to prudery and ignorance. Excellent get up. Rs. 2 only.

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VICTORY (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours; the best retentive and good tonic. No opium. Quite safe. PRICE RS. 2 (two) per dozen.

TERYAQ ATSHAQ—Matchless remedy for any kind of Syphilis. Absolutely without mercury. No trouble, complete cure in one week. Price Rs. 3 (three)

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AKSHIR—Shall cure old or new Gonorrhoea in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia, Sandal Oil, etc., etc. PRICE Rs. 3 (three only.)

TILA DILRUBA (Regd.) Use it once and your most proud and indifferent darling shall be enslaved for ever. A packet for 6 times. PRICE RS. 2 (two) only.

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BOMBAY 4.

ROOT CAUSE OF TRADE DEPRESSION.

—:o:—

INHERENT DEFECTS OF CAPITALIST SYSTEM.

(By P. G. KANEKAR.)

II *

The British capitalists and economists complain that an enormous quantity of monetary gold is locked up in France and the United States of America. Without contesting that fact it may be pointed out that it is not the lack of capital which is responsible for unemployment in Great Britain.

PLETHORA OF CASH RESOURCES.

I take the following from a telegram dated London, November 28, 1930, that appeared in the newspapers: "Recently, it may be recalled that the Government of India Loan for £12,000,000 was put on the market and £100,000,000 worth of offers poured in. A London Electric Railway issue of £3,500,000 reached the stupendous total of £140,000,000 within a few minutes of the opening of the subscription lists, while this week the Central Electricity Board, the huge undertaking created to co-ordinate the workers of the existing companies and thereby reduce generating costs, received applications amounting to £85,000,000 in respect of a £6,000,000 issue The lists of subscriptions were only open for fifteen minutes.. ...The plethora of cash resource is evidenced by the fact that eight important issues during the past month or so amounting nominally to £23,500,000 brought forth subscriptions of over £378,000,000. Altogether it is estimated that in this notoriously dull year on the Stock Exchange, some £240,000,000 came out of the pockets of British investors in response to calls for new money to finance development." And, let us remember, about this time there were more than 2,100,000 people in Great Britain unable to find regular work!

The moral is plain. Capital would be available to industries if they could be conducted profitably, with a fair brisk demand for goods and services. Why there should be such a lack of demand is the main question we have to consider.

LAW OF GRAVITATION.

In the first place, we must remember that the farmers and the workers who are the real producers of wealth in the world form the bulk of the consumers of goods and services. The consumers have not the money required for paying for the goods if they wish to purchase them in sufficient quantities to satisfy their needs. Goods 'can be produced' in larger quantities, but they 'cannot be disposed off'. Hence curtailment in production which results in unemployment, and unemployment in its turn reduces the number of potential customers for goods. Thus the vicious circle goes on. The money which ought to circulate, if production and consumption are to go hand in hand, finds itself locked up in banks. It is the surplus money owned by a few people comparatively. The majority of persons in any country live from hand to mouth and have no deposits in banks. It is the capitalist system which has made it possible for the one-tenth of the population to be in possession of the nine-tenth of the wealth in the world. Capitalists have to part with money for carrying on their businesses, but the net result of their transactions is to bring in much more money than they part with. We see 'the law of gravitation' at work in the capitalist system. On the other hand, some portion of the money a farmer or worker parts with cash never returns to him. Here it may be called 'the law of diminishing returns', though in a different sense from them in which the term is used by economists. Thus the inequality of distribution of money increases in geometrical progression.

IS THE TRADE DEPRESSION A FRAUD?

That the present trade depression has not affected the wealthier classes, that their incomes have increased during the last ten years and that the classes of people who have suffered from the trade depression are the farmers and workers, is the burden of the article written by Mr. John Kinley, M.P., under the caption: "Is the Trade Depression a Fraud?" in the "New Leader" of 2nd January, 1931. "If the depression were a fact and not a fraud", says Mr. Kinley, "we should no difficulty in showing a decrease in the National Income year by year. In particular, the incomes of the wealthy would disclose a diminishing return from Rent, Interest, and Profit." Mr. Kinley quotes figures from the Annual Reports of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, showing year by year the gross incomes received by the wealthy sections of the community. As these figures supplied by the individuals themselves, they can be relied upon as being, at all events, not exaggerated. In the financial year 1919-20, the income of the land and property owners was £290 millions, which, after ten depression years—the lean years—increased to £415 millions. The holders of Government Bonds—British, Dominion, Colonial and Foreign Government Bonds had filled in their forms in 1919-20 declaring they had received £90 millions as their income from the source, which increased to £161 millions after ten years of depression, the profits of businessmen amounted to £197 millions in 1919-20 and after ten years of trade depression, the profits instead of going down went up to £1,370 millions. As compared with these increasing incomes we find that the income of the 'users' of lands as distinct from 'owners', chiefly farmers, dropped from £98 millions to £49 millions, and that of the workers, those above the income-tax limit, dropped in the same ten years from £863 millions to £335 millions a year. The heavy fall in the total annual income of the wage-earners below the income-tax level may be imagined from the unemployment prevalent amongst the British workers. What is true of Great Britain is more or less true of all other countries under the capitalist rule.

THE BUBBLE OF BOOM.

Secondly, the present depression is a natural consequence of the boom which occurred soon after the end of the Geat War. At the time of the war, in the words of Mr. Hartley Withers, "the active printing of new money by Governments which had not the wit or courage to tax their people as they might have been taxed in such a crisis, was accompanied by a strong upward movement in prices." During the War, most of the industrially advanced countries were engaged in fighting one another; industrial plants were converted into factories of ammunition; whatever stock was lying in the warehouses was exhausted during the four years of the War; mines, factories and workshops had to be repaired and re-equipped after the War; the countries which were not engaged in the War had acquired money by selling foodstuffs and raw materials for war purposes to the belligerents and were therefore in a position to buy manufactured articles from those countries when they were free to manufacture them. Thus there was employment for workers and there was demand for goods and services. The boom led to heavy speculations, transfer by sale of factories, etc., at heavy prices, over-capitalisation and expansion, and much of the profits were used for extending the business. In the meantime the industrial inactivity of the most industrially advanced countries in the world owing to their preoccupation in the task of destruction had given an opportunity to some countries industrially less advanced to go ahead in industrialism without having a serious competition to face and these countries were able to capture some of the overseas markets of the belligerent countries during the war. The competition began when production came into full swing after the peace.

THE FACTOR OF OVER-PRODUCTION.

So long as there was not much accumulation of stock of goods, the competition was not felt severely. But the crash came when the goods in stock reached their limits. Most of the economists belittle the factor of over-production. It is, however, a fact which cannot be safely ignored if the disease of trade depression is to be correctly diagnosed. Take, for example, the textile industry. During the boom period the number of spindles and looms increased in all countries including Japan, China and India. The world capacity to produce textiles has been considerably increased during the last ten years. The same thing has happened in many other industries.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

Germany flooded the markets of the world with cheap manufactured articles, which it was compelled to do to pay the reparations. The economic isolation of Russia resulted in leaving a lot of goods unsold in Europe which otherwise would have found a market in that country. The vindictive policy adopted by the Allies towards Germany and the policy of the capitalist nations of treating Russia as a pariah of the economic world have proved suicidal.

(To Be continued.)

* Previous article appeared on the 24th instant.

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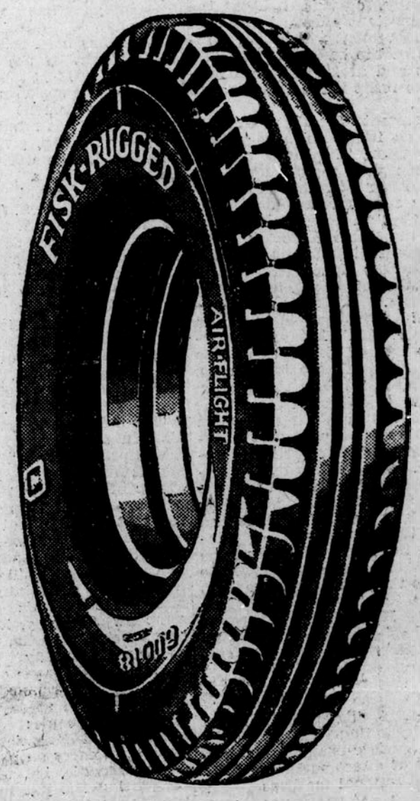

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THE HIDDEN LIFE

—:o:—

(BY T. L. VASWANI.)

Suffering, too, is a sacrament suffering, too, is a gift from the All-Giver. And lying on my bed of illness I have received thoughts too deep for tears. One of them I recorded in the following words:—

My soul! be humble as grass, be patient as the tree, be prayerful as the daisy!

How humble is grass! We trample upon it; it bends; it does not break! So must thou be my soul! complain not! Do they trample upon the ideals which thou dost adore? Do they turn away from thee in passion and hate? Complain not! Bless them that ill-treat thee or speak ill of thee. They but draw thee nearer to the Lord. Be humble as grass!

Look at you tree! How patient! The sun beats upon it and the rains descend upon it: it stands in the midst of all difficulties. So stand thou, my soul, patient amid all trials and tribulations. Stand thou, patient as the tree!

And the daisy! See how each day it looks at the sun! The daisy turns its face to the morning sun! So be thou, my soul! Gaze at Him, the Sun of Suns! Gaze at the beauty of the blessed one! And receiving from Him some rays pass them on to others to warm and heal some aching hearts.

Humble as grass, and patient as the tree and prayerful as the flower, thou wilt grow in the hidden life of the Hidden God. (Translated from the Vernacular).

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BRITAIN'S DOMESTIC POLITICS.

SABBATH DAY AND CINEMAS.

(BY PROF. N. S. RANGA)

LONDON, Jan. 30.

It is indeed sad that the cotton dispute should still continue, without any hope of an early settlement. As Bernard Shaw put it so well in his 'Intelligent Women's Guide,' it is practically impossible for any government, whether it be Socialist or Conservative, as long as the present capitalist mentality persisted in the people, to insist upon national welfare being considered first by the parties concerned. The weaving masters claim that the minimum wage of a worker will not be less and the maximum may be raised, while the ability of the industry as a whole to compete with the textile manufactures of the rest of the world can be immensely raised. They are so sure of this that they are even prepared to inflict upon their workers untold of suffering and to accuse the latter of unprogressive and retrograde mentality. The workers, on the other hand, are equally convinced that the most important effect of the More Looms movement will be the reduction of the basic wage of the workers and are, therefore, determined to resist the new move to the last.

The present Socialist Government finds itself in a very awkward position. The Premier, who has been rightly famous for his ability to bring irreconcilable parties to a reconciliation has failed to effect an agreement. Mr. Clynes, the Home Secretary, who has represented Salford, i.e., a part of the Greater Manchester, for a long number of years, has chided the workers, appealed to their leaders and has in the end confessed his failure. Mr. Arthur Henderson also advised the workers to give the new system a trial in at least a few mills. But the workers have turned down even the proposal of their leaders to give them power to negotiate with the masters to negotiate for partial application. One cannot but admire these workers, who, in the face of starvation and grinding poverty, losing world markets and slipping trade position, are adamant in their conviction that the employers should not be allowed to dictate to them in such a heartless manner.

HELPLESS.

Alas, the Government has no power or prestige to coerce the employers to postpone the issue nor power or the heart to force the workers to agree to the masters' conditions. It has signally failed to help the nation and has thus afforded another example for the advocates of direct action, to show that constitutional methods are futile. Even if one is not prepared to agree with these people who favour direct action, one cannot but admit to oneself that it is more than useless for the workers to have an imbecile powerless and spineless government like the present one.

AUSTRALIA'S FINANCIAL PLIGHT.

Australia's financial policy is in the melting pot. Mr. Lang, the Premier of New South Wales made certain startling proposals; favouring complete refusal to pay interest on English investments until "the British Government has agreed to Australia funding terms similar to those she arranged for the settlement of the British debt to U. S. A." and a reduction of interest to 3 per cent. on all the Government loans within the country and an abandonment of gold standard by the Federal Government. It is immaterial to us, whether these proposals are accepted by the Premiers' Conference or not, although it looks as if that nearly half of that continent may definitely go in for at least the first two of these three proposals, irrespective of the Federal policy. What is more material to us is that such proposals should have been put forward at all by responsible statesmen in one of the premier Dominions of the British Empire. In themselves, these proposals are not so revolutionary and unfair as they are supposed to be by the City authorities of London. The funding of Australian debt to England is in no way different from a similar settlement effected by Mr. Baldwin with U. S. A. and there should be no hesitation on the part of England to extend the same treatment to one of her Colonies that she got from another country. The latest information goes to show that the Australian stocks were being sold in a frenzy and the prices were going down rapidly. But I am sure, that, as more information is obtained from Australia, something like normal conditions will come to prevail.

THE CONTRAST.

Though such an important change seems to be probable in the financial policy of Australia, English statesmen have refrained to make any criticisms and their press has not tried to condemn the colonists as "robbers". Yet, when the Indian National Congress proposed that the Indian debt should be examined, there was so much of outcry in London that our Moderates were frightened out of their wits.

India is, indeed, unlucky and her people are singularly unfortunate, when the post-war crisis had to be waded through, and when every true and great patriot was needed to help India with his advice and service, Tilak Maharaj died, leaving the country in deep mourning. In an equally critical period, Deshbandhu Das breathed his last. India had to sacrifice the Punjab Lion for the Simon Commission and the great Pundit to the present repression of the Government and the Maulana to the Round Table Conference. The British Raj seems to ask for sacrifices, and India seems to be only too willing to offer her best and ablest sons as the sacrifice, in the great and glorious 'yagnam' of Swarajya.

The new declaration of the First Lord of Admiralty about the naval policy is rather disquieting. It shows quite clearly that even the Labour Party has its limitations to its policy of disarmament and that it has been influenced to some extent by the official surroundings. It is most unfortunate that the spokesman of the Socialist Government should have unburdened his mind in such a singular fashion, giving the impression to the world, that Great Britain is not a whole-hearted supporter of naval disarmament. It is true that U. S. A. has been following rather a blind policy of construction, and that Italy and France are still recalcitrant in their suicidal controversy over parity. But certainly it augurs ill to the forthcoming Disarmament Conference that Great Britain should voice her misgivings in a way to remind one of the familiar French declarations.

COLOURED PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION.

The Coloured Peoples' Association, in the formation of which I was privileged to play my part, stands for the advancement of the status of the subject peoples all over the world. It is anxious to see that the Imperial possessions of the European Powers should be converted into mandates held, in the name of civilisation, for the purpose of training their peoples in the methods of Self-Government. Secondly, it is desirable that all classes (A, B and C) should be placed directly under the charge of the League of Nations, so that, the League could concentrate upon the speedy progress of the subject peoples in political training and education. It is also anxious to carry on propaganda in the meanwhile, i.e., until the League itself is put in charge of the Mandatory Territories, to induce the League to demand and obtain the authority to station its permanent agents in all the Mandatory Territories with a view to send to it periodical as well as occasional report upon the methods of government adopted by the Mandatory Powers and the good or bad effects produced by such methods upon the peoples concerned. It is hoped that this Association, standing for such laudable objects and sponsored by Negroes of all countries and Indians, will receive the support and sympathy, that it deserves, from the Indian leaders. One is getting tired of looking into these daily papers.

YELLOW PRESS.

Every day, columns after columns are devoted in the morning as well as evening papers to the description of murders and the incident trials. There seems to be no satiating point for the ability of the English people to swallow such stuff. At breakfast tables in the tubes and buses, at dinner tables and cinema and theatre halls, people are seen talking, however abruptly and piecemeal it may be, about these murders. Women especially are fascinated by these murder stories and a superstitious fear of being murdered is slowly creeping into the people. That a domestic servant should have been murdered on the Hampstead Heath or a solitary traveller should have been burnt alive in a car does not go to create public confidence in the safety of solitary walks or tramping along roads or heaths. In the face of the press competition for publishing more and more information about these murders, all other information, news and views, however important and essential it may be in the national interests, pales into insignificance and is given only a subordinate place in the daily press. It is very difficult to say who is responsible for this deplorable state of affairs: is it the people or the press or both. I am inclined to believe that it is the people as well as the Press who are responsible for this public scandal, that nearly half of the space usually set apart for ordinary news, should be devoted to scandalous, gruesome, insidious and unedifying stories about murders.

SABBATH AND CINEMAS.

There are many shades of opinion regarding the Sunday cinemas. Some are under the impression that if the cinemas are to be opened on Sundays also even in the Provincial towns, the activities of the Labour Party will seriously diminish since more people will go to the lighter amusements. Others are again equally convinced that if the cinemas are to be shut in London, the thousands of young men and women who are at present able to go into cinemas by paying a few pence each will have nothing to do but to cause nuisance in the streets. The church dignitaries are, on the other hand, confident that it will do immense amount of good to the workers if they are to have one day's complete rest and enough of leisure to think about the national and international problems. But, what guarantee is there that these millions of people, who are fed day in and day out, by these sensation-mongering press, will not burden their heads with horrible stuff supplied by the news of the world and will devote their time at least partially to educative purposes. My friend Comrade F. Brockway will prefer to raise this controversy to a higher plane and look at it from the point of view of the liberty of the worker to do what he likes to do. For fear that the State may not know when to interfere and where to stop, he will prefer the workers enjoying their freedom on Sundays to the State interference. I am inclined to agree with him; once the new Trevelyan Bill to raise the School Leaving Age is passed into Act and its salutary effects are produced.

LITTLE MISS BROCKWAY'S EFFORT.

Good news come from Brockway's home. Our Comrade has four daughters. The eldest, a young girl of 15, has written a nice article on Mahatma Gandhi for her school magazine and his second daughter wrote an original poem on Capitalism. They certainly seem to take their brains as well as inspiration from their gifted father.

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8. One gentleman writes from Ceylon that it helped me to regain my lost VIGOUR and STRENGTH.

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What the People Say

WEAVING CENTRES IN SUBURBS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sid,—Recently a communication has appeared in your paper suggesting the A.I.S.A. to start weaving centres in the vicinity of Bombay. I endorse that suggestion heartily. The A.I.S.A. is a well organised non-political body with large funds and with ability to raise further funds if needed. It is conducting several weaving centres in this presidency, and can easily start one or two such centres in suitable villages in the vicinity of this city. To make India self-supporting in the matter of its clothing, it is necessary that several times the present output of Khaddar be cheaply produced. Mahatmaji's repeated and earnest injunction to every son and daughter of Mother India to spin religiously for at least half an hour a day, is meant to achieve this object. The potentiality of the present-day charkha to revive Indian cloth industry is now clear to every one, and will become more clear even to the sceptic when the present output of the charkha is increased several times by the new designs that may be introduced in it in the near future.

In Bombay alone if only a lac of people carry out this earnest behest of Mahatmaji they will help to produce yearly 6,48,000 yards of cloth. I have found that people easily take to half an hour sacrificial spinning daily, if the yarn so spun can be disposed of without putting the spinner to any additional expense. From the economical point of view, it is preferable to have one organization in this city to collect such sacrificial yarn for despatch to A.I.S.A.

I understand that the Bombay Khadi Bhandar at Kalbadevi Road is connected with the A.I.S.A. It will be an ideal institution to collect such yarn in this city. I request Mr. Vithaldas Jerajani, who I believe is the manager of this Bhandar, as also one of the trustees of the A.I.S.A., to publicly announce his readiness to receive such yarn for despatch to A.I.S.A. If the latter were persuaded to open a weaving centre in the vicinity of Bombay, it will offer a great impetus to both the sacrificial and self spinners to produce more and more yarn, besides reducing the transit charges thereof to a minimum. If no such arrangement, or any other of like nature is forthcoming in the near future, the only course that will be left to the ardent sacrificial spinners, will be to leave their yarn packages in the Bhandar to be dealt with by the manager as he thinks fit. I hope no occasion will arise for such Satyagrah.—Yours, etc.

A. P. K.

Thakurdwar, Feb. 24.

"HINDU OR ARYA?"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In reply to your correspondent "Bhardvaj" I am to say that:

(1) Yes, the Indian Aryans came from Iran—their country was then called Airyana-Vaeja, and it then comprised all the area from the west of the Caspian Sea to Samarcand, Bhokhara, Mero, Balkh, etc., on the east.

(2) They were the first and true Aryans who colonised India in the hoary past and as I said in my previous letter the kings of the Iranian Aryans ruled over India, and the other Aryans acknowledged their over-lordship and kingship and considered themselves so very indebted to them, that they have sanctified them and worship them as their 'Devas' (Gods) in their sacrifices.

(3) The Aryans of India did not leave the religion of Zoroaster: We are their descendants and still cherish the Zoroastrian religion. The onslaught of different races—the militant Scythian Huns, Mongols, and other races' combined attacks we had to contend against, and it is a matter of pride that we though reduced in numbers, we are called handful of people, still brave all our fellow-subjects and can stand in the front-rank. Out of sheer jealousy, the others want to shoulder us out of our present position, but as I have said in my previous letters, they must remember that without us and without accepting our due rights they will never succeed in obtaining the "Purna" Sawraj and what little they will get they will fail to preserve.

(4) The Pandvas were the Scythians and the Kauravas were of the Iranian Aryan race. Kauravas is etymologically derived from Kuru, the Iranian King, otherwise known as Kaikhosro.

Many good things in the Hindu religion are the outcome of the influence of Iranian Aryan culture and Iranian Aryan religion. For instance, the Bhagvad Gita is of different spirit from that of the other Hindu scriptures and learned scholars acknowledge that the Gita shows signs of Iranian Aryan culture and influence in it.—Yours etc.,

M. P. MADAN.

AN EXCISE RIDDLE.

—:o:—

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle,"

Sir,—The excise policy of the Bombay Government is indeed a riddle. Its index is on one side, its action is on quite the contrary, as a Gujrati maxim goes, its teeth for exhibition are different from those of mastication. At one breath Government proclaims prohibition, at another it allows increase of shops in respectable localities.

I may be allowed to put in brief the facts of the present case, which will show how far the Hon. Minister of Excise had any justification in coming to his resolution in this matter.

A foreign liquor "On" shop (to be drunk on premises) licensee of Fanaswadi applied to the Collector of Bombay to transfer his shop from Fanaswadi to Gowalia Tank Building, Gowalia Tank Road. The latter site is opposite to the Jain Vidyalaya Boarding School. There are already three foreign "Off" shops and a Refreshment Bar, on the road leading from Petit Mansion to Messrs. Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill. The least distance between the two existing shops in this locality is about 250 yards to 400 yards. The proposed shop is at the distance of 125 yards from Messrs. Dick Joyce and Co,. (a foreign liquor "Off" shop).

A strong protest was raised against this transfer by respectable inhabitants from the locality and the Jain Vidyalaya authorities, and a reply to that was sent by the Collector of Bombay that the Excise Commissioner had declined to sanction such transfer.

Against this order refusing transfer, the foreign liquor licensee appealed to the Hon. Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed, the Minister of Excise, a Mahomedan gentleman, to sanction the transfer in face of over-whelming protests and Excise Commissioner's emphatic refusal. The Minister as I understand has however granted the transfer.

The proposed site is surrounded by four schools. Just opposite to it, viz, Jain Vidyalaya, a boarding school with a temple at the distance of 15 yards, New Era School at 20 yards, Proprietory High School at 85 yards, St. Columba at 130 yards and Maidan (for a large number of young boys' playing ground) at 40 yards where a foreign liquor retail shop has been introduced in teeth of all opposition. Is this by way of attraction for the young rising school boys? The Government Resolution No. 982/24 dated 12th February 1925 on the recommendation of the Excise Committee points out most clearly as under:

"14. Location of shops:—Paragraphs 153-155.—The Committee recommend" that shops should not be located on prominent sites nor in out of the way places but care must be taken to see that they are not situated in healthy and sanitary quarters. No shops should be situated in place where they are likely to cause nuisance or annoyance to the public or be allowed near school houses, big markets, places of public worship or public amusements and on roads used by women going to bathe or draw water." Government fully endorse these views which are on accordance with existing practice and they are pleased to draw the attention of the officers concerned to the orders for the periodical examination of the sites with a view to minimise the temptation to drink and to conform as far as possible to public opinion. The orders contained in paragraph 10 supra would govern the issue of temporary licenses for fetes, fairs and pilgrim centres. As regards permanent shops at centres of pilgrimage and places regarded as holy by any section of the population the Officers concerned should be requested to give effect to the Committee's recommendation for their removal to distant sites in consultation with the local Advisory Committees."

Is this resolution a scrap of paper or to be honored in breach? The most remarkable thing worth nothing in this behalf is that the proposed shop at present is in Fanaswadi, Thakordwar Division, where there are one Refreshment Room, three "On" shops and three "Off" shops, whereas in the Gowalia Tank Road, Grant Road Division, there are already six Refreshment Rooms, two "On" shops and six "Off" shops. Is this increase of one more in the latter division fair or reasonable or any way justifiable?

If I do not err, the appellant himself in his application says that the proposed site is free from schools and religious institutions which are objectionable.

Is it not a wonder of the present twentieth century that what the applicant deems to be objectionable, the Minister of Excise in spite of solemn resolution does not consider so?.

The present licensee seems to be, indeed, lucky in getting his foreign liquor "On" shop of Mazgaon, converted into a Refreshment Room last year, within no time, and now got the present shop transferred in this place at Gowalia Tank Road from Fanaswadi which even old experienced licensees could never dream or imagine to secure?

The present Excise Minister has declared prohibition to be the goal of the excise policy. The granting of the most objectionable transfer in teeth of the emphatic refusal of the Commissioner of Excise has set ugly rumours afloat.

At present we have been finding experience of strange working in the Excise Administration of the Bombay Government. H. E. the Governor of Bombay had declared as if from housetops against the encouragement of any kind in the increase of liquor consumption. Is it not the duty of H. E. the Governor personally to investigate matters going against expressed opinion and declared policy of his Government and solve this axiomatic riddle?—Yours etc.

K. NUSSERWANJI.

A CAMPAIGN OF MISREPRESENTATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Under the headings "Disgraceful Congress Demonstration" and "Disgraceful Episode in the History of the Congress" two local papers "the Times of India" and the "Jame Jamshed" have made an unsuccessful attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the public by suppressing the real truth about the picketing incidents that took place at the Corporation Hall on Monday. It is a curious fact that both these papers have combined to ridicule peaceful picketing of the Congress and dub it "violent" and lay the blame of any disturbing element on the shoulders of the Congress. Consulting other widely-read papers like "the Bombay Chronicle" and "the Free Press Journal" one can arrive at a safe conclusion that the picketing on that day was on non-violent basis and that if at all any one is to be blamed for these things it is the Municipal Commissioner who without consulting any one and on baseless rumours which he could not afterwards justify summoned the Police to his assistance.

If as those papers state that some of the Corporation members were kicked and were subjected to insults, why do they suppress the fact that some of the City Fathers were guilty of using abusive language towards the lady volunteers?

With this incident I would point out the great hue and cry that has been raised by these two papers about "Violent Picketing". When in Memon Mollah the picketers were daily attacked by hired "Mawalis" these papers were crying at the top of their voice that the picketers were violent? How ridiculous? Similarly looking at the photographs given in the "Evening News" and the "Jame Jamshed" one could not fail to see and admire the utter calmness with which the Desh Sevikas are standing in front of the Corporation Hall with folded hands. Let both the papers know that the public can no longer be duped by them.—Yours truly,

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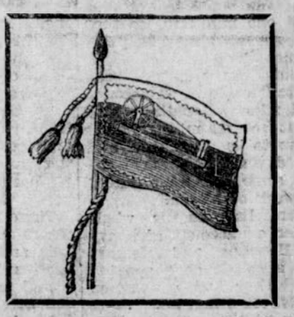

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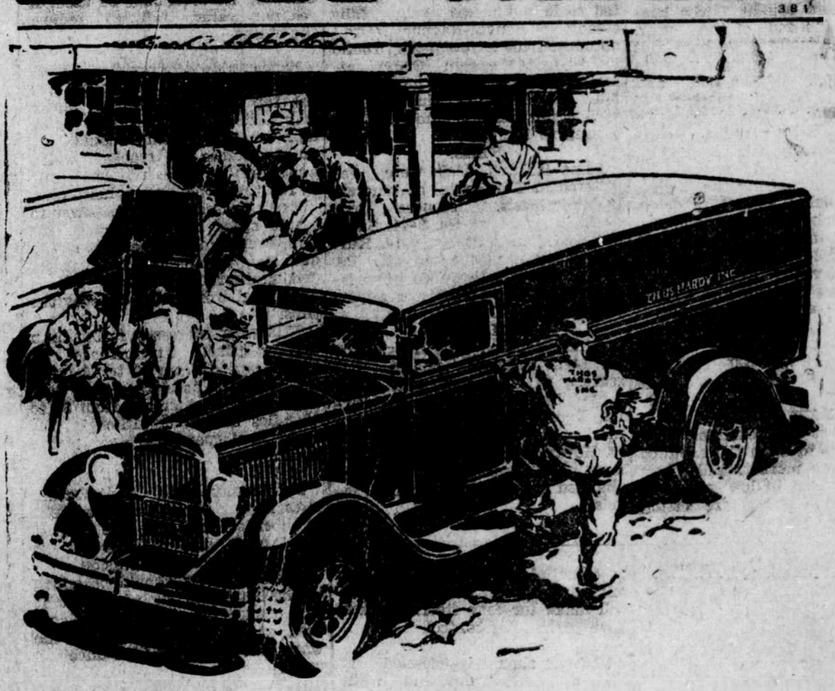

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Weekly Calcutta Shares Review.

NEW SCHEME OF CURTAILMENT.

Easier Tendency In Jute Shares.

CALCUTTA, February 21.

Messrs. Moosa and Co. have issued the following weekly report:—

JUTE SHARES.

With the exception of the Indian mill, all the other jute mills are now agreeable to adopt the proposed new scheme of curtailment from next month. An attempt is being made to get in the above one mill also, so that the new agreement may be passed unanimously.

On account of the above proposed curtailment and on account of several mills changing into single shift several mill hands would have to be dismissed, and it is feared that there may be strikes in some jute mills during the first week of March.

Jute shares have on the whole ruled easier on account of heavy selling of Howrahs and Kamarhattys by a couple of genuine holders. They were written down to Rs. 550-8 and Rs. 52-12 respectively at the close. The gunny market has also reacted slightly after the recent shap rise. The shipment of hessians for this month is likely to be poor and this may have a further depressing effect upon the markets. Market at the close was quiet.

DIVIDENDS.

The dividend of Seorah Mill has now been announced which is annas 8 per share for the half-year just closed.

JUTE FABRICS.

Speculators bought fairly heavily up to the end of the year, and their demand have been met by mills. Consuming markets have not followed the rise and consequently the market is slightly easier at the close. In hessians 11 porters and in gunnies Cornsacks have received particular attention of speculators. Futka hessians during the week (February dely.) and (May dely.) touched highest Rs. 9-9 and Rs. 9-12 lowest touched Rs. 9-2 and 9-4 and closed at Rs. 9-5 and Rs. 9-8 respectively.

The prices for the P|D Orders during the week were as under:—

	9 Porters	11 Porters
Opened at	Rs. 9-7	11-14
Highest at	Rs. 9-0	12-6
Lowest at	Rs. 9-4	11-14
Closed at	Rs. 9-4	12-3

RAW JUTE.

The market has remained steady, in sympathy with the advance in the gunny market. Mills seem to be interested in low grades at last prices but sellers are sitting out for higher prices. Consuming centres do not seem to be interested. Fluctuation in prices during the week was as follows. Opened at Rs. 27-12, lowest touched Rs. 27-10, highest touched Rs. 29-5 and closed at Rs. 28-12.

COALS.

Once again sellers were in the majority and buyers appear to have withdrawn for the time being. It is difficult to account for this sudden slump. Any way the outlook at the moment appears depressing.

There has been little change as to the position of the industry itself. Raisings in the collieries are good but despatches are lower; and as a result stocks at pit heads are accumulating.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There has been little change to report since our last issue. The Iron and Steel section continues depressed. Bengal Iron reported a deal at Rs. 3 and Indian Iron and Steel were on offer at Rs. 4-8. Engineering shares were neglected, there being sellers of Burn and Co. (Ord.) at Rs. 180 without attracting buyers. Electrical issues were sparsely dealt in. In Cuttack Electries changed hands at Rs. 6-12 and Dacca Electrics at Rs. 13 Bengal Telephone (Pref.) accounted for a deal at Rs. 10-12. In the sugar section only a solitary deal was reported in Carews at Rs. 8-6.

COTTONS.

Trading was again on a restricted scale but prices kept fully steady. Bengal-Nagpur (Ord.) accounted for a few deals round Rs. 22 and Kesoram (Ord.) remained fairly steady round Rs. 3-8. Mohini mills shares met with a fair demand and rates advanced to Rs. 8-10.

TEAS.

Some isolated deals were registered in Tea Shares at generally lower levels. Tezpore were dealt in again at Rs. 3-14. Sapoi changed hands at Rs. 9-14. Killing Valley were marked at Rs. 16 and Peebong have to be written back to Rs. 17-12 from a quotation of Rs. 21-4.

RAILWAYS.

A fair demand was in evidence for Light railways shares but scarcity of scrip prevented any large business. Baraset-Basirhat light Railway shares were marked up to Rs. 63. Small lots of Howrah-Sheakhala and Mymensigh-Bhairab Bazar (rebate) changed hands at about last levels.

MAKING MOTOR MINDS.

Service and Enjoyment Out Of Automobile.

Driving with the foot continuously on the clutch is commonly described as "riding the clutch". This practice will result in excessive wear of the clutch plate facings and a slipping clutch, as well as a noisy bearing.

The front wheels of the automobile are set so that they do not stand exactly parallel, the purpose of such design being to provide easy handling of the car. The wheels have "toe-in" or are closer at the front than at the rear and also "camber" or are closer at the bottom than at the top. The king pins are also set at an angle, inclined to the rear from a perpendicular and this is called the "castor angle".

The wheels are set correctly at the factory but the alignment should be checked occasionally and in the event of collision or accident, the car should be taken to a service station for proper alignment and adjustment of the wheels.

Periodical lubrication of the steering gear and its connection is essential, for in addition to minimising wear, such attention will make for easy steering and have perfect car control.

The car should be cleaned at least every other day and while possible to clean with a dry cloth, it is usually best to wash the finish if the car is very dirty, particularly if grit or small sand particles may be present in the dirt. In such cases it is also advisable to use a soft soap, to prevent the grit or sand cutting the paint.

All chromium and nickel plated parts of the car should be kept clean and free from dirt or foreign matter and for cleaning the chromium plated parts at least, nothing but clear water and a clean rag is required. Dirt containing black soot, clay, iron, oxide, or calcium chloride, if allowed to remain on the plated surface, may cause tarnishing and even corrosion. To remove this a metal polish may need be used.

If the plush upholstery becomes spotted a cleaning fluid should be used for removing the spots and when this has thoroughly evaporated, apply a hot flat iron wrapped in a wet cloth. Steaming the fabric and rubbing lightly against the nap will raise the nap to its normal position.

Floor carpets may be cleaned by rubbing with a sponge soaked in petrol.

The body of a car is attached to the Chassis by hold-down or "body" bolts, and between the body sill and chassis frame is placed an "anti-squeak" material. As the car is driven and the body weight compresses the anti-squeak and the body bolts seat themselves in the wood sills, these bolts may become loose. When this condition exists, the body will move on the chassis and squeaks and rattles will result. It is advisable to inspect the body bolts once a month, at least for the first few thousand miles of driving and tighten them when necessary.

Door hinges should be examined occasionally and hinge screws tightened if necessary. A small amount of grease or oil applied once a month to door locks, striker plates, hinges, door check pins and dove tail bumpers will be found helpful in preventing sqheaks and rattles.

Dust or dirt on the outside of the open car top should be removed by washing with soap and water and then drying with chamois. Do not use petrol or oil of any kind as these will injure the fabric and dull its lustre. Cleaning fluids should be used, if soa pan water fall to remove the stains.

Exposure to all kinds of weather, in time dulls the lustre of the top material used on closed cars and small cracks may develop. A top dressing should be put on before the cracks widen and moisture gets into the top to rot the wood and upholstery.

Every increase in horsepower to secure speed and better acceleration, every improvement in riding qualities which permits faster driving in rough roads; means additional work to be done by the tires.

This wear increases faster than driving speed. An increase in driving speed from 60 to 70 miles an hour will accelerate tire wear more than an increase from 30 to 40 miles and hour, although the amount of speed increase is the same.

Furthermore, tire temperature rises as car speed increases. Hot rubber softens, the tire carcass is affected and the tread is more susceptible to abrasion.

Distilled water should be added to the battery at such intervals as will ensure the plates being covered at all times. Usually, the water should be added once a week.

To prevent corrosion of battery terminals and connections apply a coating of vaseline jelley over the battery posts and strap terminals, making sure that connections are first properly tightened. If corrosion occurs, clean posts and terminals with a strong soda solution before applying vaseline jelly.

See that the filler plugs are tight and the top of the batery is kept dry. An occasional inspection should be made of the ground strap connection between the battery and the frame or transmission as looseness in this connection is a frequent cause of burning out of head lamp bulbs.

A battery in good condition should register a hydrometer reading between 1,250 and 11,80. If the reading falls below 1.150, it indicates complete discharge and the battery should be taken to a battery station for charge.

It is not necessary to add acid to the battery. Except in cases of a broken jar or deterioration of the sealing compound, loss of acid does not occur. It is inadvisable for car owners to experiment with so-called quick electrolytes for the purpose of keeping the battery fully charged. These are generally composed of strong acids which very shortly will eat up the plates and separators.

ARYA NIVAS

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All kinds of Sores treated free without Operation.
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Sample packets for LEUCODERMA.
It has now been arranged to distribute about 50,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission to:—
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Lasts longer and yields many more pleasant creamy shaves.

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the terrible oppressions of an attack.
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"Bombay Chronicle"
Special Number

Notice To Agents And Advertisers.

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The Price will be only 4 As.
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HAIR CREAM
Controls and fixes the hair in any desired shape to stay whole day
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From Saturday 28th FEBRUARY 1931.

The Picture of 1000 Thrills with the most realistic story of Circus Life.

Away from the tinsel and glamour of the Arena, away from the laughter of crowds, a titanic struggle of human strength and weakness was being waged in the lives of the DARE-DEVIL TRAPEZE TROUPE KNOWN AS THE

"4 DEVILS"

You will never finish talking about this fascinating and most magnificently produced romance of the screen by that Master-Director F. MURNAU with the ACE OF HEARTS JANET GAYNOR

THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES A GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, SUNDAY & WEDNESDAY 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M. (S.T.) OTHER DAYS IN WEEK:—6-30 & 10 P.M. (S,T.)

WELLINGTON TALKIES

WHERE TALKIES REACH PERFECTION

DHOBI TALAO

COMMENCING FROM TO-DAY!

SHARADHA'S PRODUCTION

GOODBYE KINGSHIP

Featuring—Messrs Nandram, Sankata, Bose and Miss Mehtab and Noori, excellently acting; and enchanting scenery adds charm to this picture to run at—

VISHNU CINEMA

Story with COMIC INCIDENTS COMBINED with THRILLS

SENSATIONAL ROMANCE IN

SACRIFICE LOVE-DIVINE

A PRINCE'S UPS and DOWNS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

MARVELLOUS CINE-RADIO REVUE.

ELSTREE CALLING,

With a galaxy of stars too costly to present in any one Music Hall show

including WILL FYFFE

The famous Scotch Comedian DONALD CALTHROP and ANNA MAY WONG in their great Shakespearean Burlesque "The Taming of the Shrew" THE CHARLOT GIRLS in Song and Dance

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EMPRESS TALKIES

4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

A Trail of Intrigue and Romance which Scotland Yard follows round the world.

Behind That Curtain

Featuring WARNER BAXTER LOIS MORAN

Scotland Yard—India—an Asian Desert—and a woman.

HEAR THE CHANT OF THE ARABIAN CAMEL ORCHESTRA AND THE PUNJABI LOVE SONG.

The Excelsior

4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

A TALKING PICTURE that speaks for itself

BLACK MAIL

Featuring ANNY ONDRA JOHN LONGDEN DONALD CALTHROP

A swift moving story of a thousand thrills and breadth taking scenes such as you have never seen in the wildest flights of your imagination.

DRUMS of LOVE

are beating faster then Bugles of War.

If simplicity is the form of Art here is the simple story of two Lovers who levied, loved and suffered.

A challenging picture directed by Mr. Nandlal Jashvantilal, and pictured by P. Nayak.

DRUMS of LOVE.

COMMENCING TO-DAY

Ranjit's Most Romantic Picture powerful ever seen on Indian Screen.

STORY BY M. G. DAVE.

Featuring SHANTA KUMARI, D. BILLIMORIA.

WEST-END CINEMA

THRILLS PRIZES FOR ALL THRILLS PRIZES

GRAND EASTER SEASON

New Side Shows—New Attractions Commencing WEDNESDAY 4th March an dthe Opening of the SENSATIONAL

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For the First Time in India AT

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Nightly At 6 P.M. Admission to Grounds Annas 2

Rs.200 GIVEN AWAY FREE NIGHTLY Rs.200

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The Pathe Theatre has the honour to offer its patrons one of the most engrossing and entertaining films ever made for the amusement of the American public, with a genuinely distinguished cast and unique human story—one of the high spots of the talking picture's progress and undoubtedly one of the high spots of this year's better talking productions.

HOLIDAY

with ANN HARDING MARY ASTOR Edward Everett HORTON ROBERT AMES HEDDA HOPPER

Pathé Picture

The story of a man who, strangely enough, considered money as less important than life—who, engaged to a millionaire's daughter, finally repudiated her for the sister who understood that all is not gold that glitters... With five great stars and a tremendous supporting cast.

PATHE CINEMA.

Daily 6-30 & 10 p. m.

SPECIAL MATINEES This week on Saturday, Sunday, Wednesday and Thursday at 4 p. m.

PATHE GAZETTE MICKEY MOUSE

Seats can be booked in advance.

GALA "HOLIDAY" BILL !

ROYAL Opera House,

4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

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FIVE and TEN CENT ANNIE.

Featuring LOUISE FAZENDA

What happens when a doll blonde goes on a Vampage.

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5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 daily. Saturday, Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Matinees at 3-30 p. m.

A Greater Production in 11 Reels.

CARLO ALDINI CARLO ALDINI IN "TWO INFERNAL DAYS"

A Drama packed with Romance—teeming with humor, thrills and suspense—all leading to sacrifice and finally happiness!

DON'T MISS!

Our New Play 'SAJJAN' by Mr. N. G. Kamatnurkar will shortly be staged.

LALITKALADARSHA MANDALI

GRANT ROAD:—ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

TO-DAY 28—2—31 at 8-30 P. M.

"Hach Mulacha Bap"

SUNDAY 1—3—31 at 3 P. M.

"Vadhu Rariksha"

Bombay Natika Sangit Co. At The Pombay Theatre

Please do see our Wonder-Boy

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JACKIE COOGAN RAM.

In 'Miss 1931' a wonderful Stage-Talkie !

TWO SHOWS TO-DAY—(1) at 3-30 P.M. (2) at 6-30 P.M.

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BOMBAY SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1931.

"SIKHS HAVE NOTHING TO FEAR."

Flag Question To Be Settled By A. I. C. C.

MAHATMAJI'S APPEAL TO THE "BRAVEST" COMMUNITY.

(From Our Correspondent).
NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

Mahatma Gandhi with all the Members of the Congress Working Committee visited the Sisgunj Gurudwara in Chandni Chowk this afternoon. It will be recalled that the Gurudwara was the scene of police firing on May 6, 1930.

In the course of his speech Mahatma Gandhi said that he had heard of the happenings on May 6, and was as deeply grieved over it, as the Sikh community. But he would remind them of what he had stated in 1922 at the time of the Nankana tragedy that the country was engaged in establishing freedom of this vast and all-comprehensive Gurudwara (Motherland), and so long that struggle was in progrrss, the question of smaller Gurudwaras could wait. This fight was not exclusive for any particular community, but for establishing freedom for every section of the community in the country, rich and pauper, irrespective of their caste and creed.

DEFINITION OF SWARAJ.

Mahatma Gandhi said that his definition of Swaraj was that even a child should secure a place under it. Luckily for the country and for the world the Congress had pledged to carry on this fight along the path of Truth and Non-Violence. That itself was a sufficient security of its good faith, because the day Congress departed from the path of Truth and Non-Violence it would seal its own doom.

"SIKHS HAVE NOTHING TO FEAR."

The Sikhs, therefore, had nothing to fear that their rights would be overlooked or trampled under foot, since the Congress at its Lahore Session had definitely given an assurance that it would not endorse any settlement, which did not satisfy the minority communities. But he would go further and tell the Sikhs that even if the Congress followed the course of self-destruction and went back on its pledged word, the Sikhs had nothing to fear. The Sikhs were the bravest of all the communities in India, and if the worst comes to worst, they would only be able to take off themselves, but their presence would be a guarantee under Swaraj against oppression and injustice to other communities.

APPEAL TO SIKH COMMUNITY.

Mahatma Gandhi said that voices of suspicion and distrust were sometimes heard, which he knew did not represent the attitude of the entire community. On the contrary, the Sikhs had fought shoulder to shoulder with other communities even in the present struggle. Only those, who were anxious to keep aloof, were the loudest in their demands for protection and safeguards. He would appeal to them at the present critical juncture not to press for their individual rights and claims, but to throw themselves into the fray, irrespective of prospective gains. That was the only attitude befitting the Sikh community to-day.

SIKH COLOUR IN NATIONAL FLAG.

Referring to the question of inclusion of the Sikh colour in the National Flag, Mahatma Gandhi said that the idea of the flag was mooted by him and not by the Congress. At the last meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, it was decided to invite suggestions on the whole question. Mahatma Gandhi said that the Flag Question was still an open one, and when it would be taken next by the A. I. C. C., the claims of the Sikh community would be given proper consideration.

Mahatma Gandhi proceeding said that he held the Granth Sahib in great reverence, and knew it inculcated self-sacrifice, valour and invincible faith in the triumph of Truth and Justice.

"GOD MY WITNESS."

"And standing in the sacred precincts of the Sisganj Gurudwara and with God as my witness I declare to you my faith that none ever flourished by betrayal of his word or by treachery, and none ever came to grief, who placed his reliance in God. It is, therefore, clear that the Congress would do justice by you. But if it betrayed its faith by the Sikhs, it would not only spell its own doom, but that of the country also. I do not believe that the Congress will follow such a suicidal policy. God is my witness that I have put before you my innermost thoughts without any mental reservation. I can say no more to you now. It is up to you to do your part in the country's fight."

WORKERS GRIEVANCES

—:o:—

Millowners Urged To Remove Sex Barriers

THREAT OF NON-CO-OPERATION TO DRUNKARDS

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 26.

The Joint Representative Board of the Local Textile Labour Association has passed several important resolutions one of which urges a substantial reduction in the hours of work and directs the Secretary to make a preliminary enquiry and report on the extent to which a reduction is called for, keeping in view the conditions of the local industry and the requirements of the working people. Another resolution draws attention to the tendency on the part of millowners to reduce the number of women workers since the passing of the Maternity Benefit Act "with a view to escaping liability connected therewith" and requests the Millowners' Association to remove "Unfair distinction against women on the score of sex."

A third resolution demands the immediate introduction of weekly payment of wages and a fourth demands the abolition of nigh shift as it is prejudicial and affects the health and domestic life of the workmen and creates unemployment when night shift is given up. The fifth resolution warns those workers who drink that other workers would be asked to refuse to work with them; thus they would run the risk of unemployment. The Local Labour Association has made these and other resolutions the planks of its practical programme for the current year.—A. P.

TO COMMEMORATE MAHOMED ALI'S MEMORY

Indore Leader's Suggestion.

(From a Correspondent).
INDORE, Feb. 24.

After the Juma Prayers at the Residency Juma Mosque on the 20th inst. where about a couple of thousand Mohammedans from the Residency and the City had collected, Mr. Majid-uddin Ahmed, Pleader, addressed the gathering on Maulana Mahommed Ali's life, and his sacrifices for the uplift of the Musalman community; and his self-less service rendered by him to the cause of Islam all over the world. The anxiety of Maulana Mahommed Ali was to raise the standard of education among Musalmans; and Mr. Majid-uddin suggested that with a view to give peace to the departed soul, it should be the duty of every Musalman to contribute to the best of his ability towards the "Maulana Mahomed Ali Memorial Fund", the proceeds of which should be utilised only for giving financial aid to bright and promising Musalman students to take their higher education in Europe and America. Mr. Majid-uddin expected that the picked men of the community will take this matter up, and make it an All India question. A committee has been formed which has commenced to collections. The lecturer has offered to travel all over India for this purpose if he gets facilities and encouragement.

100 ARRESTS IN SURAT.

—:o:—

Flag Salutation Sequel.

PEOPLE CHASED AWAY

SURAT, Feb. 25.

About 100 arrests were effected at the Castle Maidan this evening as a result of an attempt made by Satyagrahis to hold a flag salutation. The arrested persons included a large number of boys and girls as well as about two dozen women. Miss Madhumati Choonilal Sopariwala, the newly appointed dictator of Surat District was also among the arrested persons. Police armed with lathis were kept ready, but no charge was made. People who collected were occasionally chased away and those who refused to disperse were arrested.

It is understood that a policemen who barred the way of a few women who wanted to enter the maidan was pushed down on the ground violently. The police had been strictly ordered by their superiors not to resort to the use of lathis or adopt other similar means.—A. P.

DR. JAL PAVRY IN DELHI.

A PLEA FOR CO-ORDINATION AND CO-OPERATION.
(From A Correspondent).
DELHI, Feb. 24.

"For a generation past, the Parsi community has been dispersing instead of concentrating, its efforts and its wealth. What is needed is an organisation, which, by co-ordinating its efforts in various fields social, political and educational, will be the means of building the moral fibre of the individual and of the community, and in bringing the members of the community in to increasingly closer friendship, understanding and co-operation for high purpose," declared Dr. Jal Dastur C. Pavry, the eminent Parsi Orientalist and author before a large and distinguished gathering at the reception held in his honour and that of his accomplished sister, Miss Bapsy Pavry, by the Parsi community of Delhi, on Sunday last.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha paid a glowing tribute to the great learning and public services of Dr. Pavry, and declared that Dr. Pavry, who has travelled extensively in Europe and America, is one of the world's foremost Orientalists and greatest authorities on Parsi religion.

At the close of the address several questions on Parsi religion were asked by the members of the audience, to which Dr. Pavry gave replies and were received with loud applause.

Dr. Sethna, the Health Officer of Delhi Municipality, thanked Dr. Pavry on behalf of the Parsi community of Delhi, for his eloquent speech, and for giving the Parsis of Delhi the rare opportunity of hearing him and expressing his frank and sound views on many important questions.

Mr. Kapadia, the President of the Parsi community of Delhi, presented a beautiful Kashmir shawl to Dr. Pavry on behalf of the Parsi Anjuman of Delhi.

Australia And Britain

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LONDON, Feb. 26.

In the House of Lords, Lord Denman asked Government whether it was proposed to appoint an accredited representative in Australia and whether letters patent and royal instructions issued to Governors-General had recently been varied, and urged the appointment of a High Commissioner in Australia for the purpose of keeping touch with the home and Australian Governments.

Lord Passfield replied that the question of representative of the British Government in Australia was being considered. He indicated that legislation arising from the Imperial Conference would deal with the question of letters patent, etc., to "bring them into harmony with the present constitutional position."—Reuter.

Mail-Plane Crash Casualties

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LONDON, Feb. 26.

Elisabethville, (Belgian Congo.)—The weekly mailplane, enroute to Boma, crashed at Bukama. The pilot evidently realising that a crash was inevitable switched off the engine and jumped resulting in his death. Five passengers and one mechanic were injured, but they were able to continue the journey in another aeroplane.—Reuter.

A GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

—:o:—

Trade Disputes Bill Sequel

LIBERAL AMENDMENT CARRIED

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The Standing Committee of the House of Commons by 37 votes to 31 adopted the Liberal amendment to the Trade Disputes Bill. Conservatives combined with Liberals against Government. The amendment will have the effect of making most of the large strikes illegal. It is generally considered as making the Bill worthless from the Government's viewpoint. The committee has adjourned to allow Government to consider whether to drop the Bill.

LIBERALS' SUCCESS.

By the amendment the Liberals have succeeded in replacing the Government's definition of general strike (which made sympathetic strikes possible) with the definition declaring illegal any strike which exposed the community to the danger to health or safety by interfering with the supplies and distribution of essential foods, water, fuel, medical services and other necessaries of life.

There is no question of Government resigning as a result of defeat. Mr. MacDonald recently stated in public speech that Government would only resign if defeated on the direct vote of censure.—Reuter.

LABOUR M.P. "NAMED."

—:o:—

Mr. Brown Suspended For 5 Days.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Mr. W. J. Brown, a Labourite left-winger and Secretary of the Civil Service Clerical Association, who is suffering from pleurisy, left his sickbed to attend the House of Commons in order to question Mr. Snowden as regards cut in the Bonus of civil servants to operate from 1st March. Dissatisfied at Mr. Snowden's reply that he was simply carrying out the agreement, Mr. Brown pressed for debate, despite the warnings of the Speaker, and was named for disobeying rulings of the Chair. Mr. Snowden moved his suspension. The Left-wingers challenged division. The House of Commons voted his suspension for five days by 296 votes to 17.—Reuter.

Master Of "Highland Hope" A Septuagenarian.

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LONDON, Feb. 26.

The master of the "Highland Hope", James Johnson Jones, is aged 75.—Reuter.

Progress Of "Henderson's Travelling Conference."

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Rome.—Optimism prevails in connection with the highspeed diplomacy carried on by Mr. "Henderson's travelling conference". Sgr. Mussolini accompanied by Sgr. Grandi and Sgr. Sirianni received Mr. Henderson and Mr. Alexander at Pallaz Zovenezia, this afternoon, and discussed the draft naval agreement for an hour. Henderson and Alexander were smiling when they left, and they have arranged a sight-seeing tour for to-morrow. This indicated that their work has been done, and the political aspect of the negotiations has been satisfactorily decided. The technical side remains, and experts worked furiously all through the day and will start very early to-morrow.—Reuter.

EDUCATIONAL WORKERS ARRESTED

(From Our Correspondent)
GODHRA, Feb. 26.

Vithal Laxman Fadke was deputed by Mahatma Gandhi at Godhra ten years ago to work for the educational up-lift of depressed classes of the Panchmahals. He founded an ashram named "Gandhi Ashram" and since then he has been working with great zeal in his line of work. He was arrested to-day at Godhra under a warrant from Halol along with Sjt. Suganlal Sharma also an enthusiastic worker of the district.

MOSCOW PLOT

—:o:—

Mensheviks Plead Guilty

CHARGE OF FOMENTING COUNTER-REVOLUTION

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Moscow—The trial of fourteen members of Socialist organisation called the "Allunion Bureau of Central Committees of Mensheviks" opens at the Supreme Court on Sunday on charges of counter-revolutionary activities. The indictment alleges that the Mensheviks have been financed by the German Social-Democrats, the Second International and the Paris Commrcial and Industrial Committee. The Tassa Agency says that all accused have pleaded guilty.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S ADVERSE TRADE BALANCE.

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Board Of Trade's Estimates

LONDON, February 26.

Rugby.—The Board of Trade's estimates of the balance of trade for 1930 show a visible adverse trade balance, namely an excess of imports over exports of £392 millions, as compared with £363 millions in the previous year. This is more than offset by invisible exports, of which the most important are receipts from shipping, etc., and income from investments.

Last year these invisible exports were estimated at £504 millions which left a favourable balance of trade of £138 millions. For the year 1930 invisible exports owing mainly to the shrinkage of the estimated shipping income, stand at £431 million pounds, leaving a favourable balance of £31 millions.—B.O.W.

230 Dead In Fiji Hurricane

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LONDON, Feb. 27.

New York—A message from Suva says that 230 persons perished in the hurricane in Fiji on Saturday.—Reuter.

NAGAS RESTIVE

—:o:—

Armed Police Rushed

SILCHAR, Feb. 26.

Following the arrest of one of their leaders by the police, the Nagas residing on the eastern border of the district, about twenty miles from the town have been, it is reported, organising themselves to create some trouble there.

The Deputy Commissioner, on receipt of an urgent wire left for the place with Police Superintendent and an armed force. Details are lacking.—A. P.

ITALY AND NAVAL TREATY

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LONDON, Feb. 26.

Rome.—The British attempt to bring Italy into full naval treaty began in earnest at Chigi Palace at 11 this morning at a meeting of Messrs. Henderson, Alexander, the Italian Foreign Minister, Signor Grandi and the Minister of Navy Admiral Sirianni.—Reuter.

SEPARATIST MOVEMEN IN AUSTRALIA

—:o:—

Move For A New Indepeden Province In New S. Wales

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Sydney.—As a sequel to Premier Lang's repudiation policy, Mr. Page supported by the Country Party in the districts concerned is carrying on a campaign for the secession of the North-east New South Wales and the establishment of an independent province to be called "New England" bounded on the north by Queensland border, on the west by Darling river and on the south by the Hunter river.

It is suggested that a provisional government of the new province should be established ready to act immediately if New South Wales defaults. It is also suggested that any special currency that new South Wales may issue should be resisted.

Mr. Page will appeal to the British Government for recognition of the province under Separation Act of 1851. The separation movement has also been started in Riverina district.—Reuter.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters;

500 MAUNDS OF SALT AT DANDI.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 27.

A Surat message states:—"Salt Satyagraha on the seashore near Dandi continues.

Recently about 2,000 men and women collected 500 maunds of contraband salt and police did not interfere."—A. P.

LATHI CHARGE AT BROACH

—:o:—

150 Vanars And 30 Sevikas Arrested.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 27.

A Broach message states that a procession organised last evening in connection with the boycott of census was dispersed by the police by a lathi charge. 150 Vanars and 30 Desh Sevikas were arrested.—A. P

Procession Detained Till 2 a.m.

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(From A Correspondent)
BROACH, Feb. 27.

Yesterday was the last day for Census. Vaner Senas and Manjer Senas paraded the streets with cries of Boycott Census. At about 6 p.m. the procession was banned by the police. The procession was detained up to 2 a.m. There were children in the procession aged 7 to 8 years also. No previous orders to ban the procession were issued. Yet they were stopped at Jamamasjid. The Samiti supplied eatables to Vanars and Manjers. The cries of boycott echoed and re-echoed throughout the city till 4 a.m.

Huge Procession At Nagpur.

—:o:—

NAGPUR, Feb. 27.

Yesterday was the final day for the enumeration of census from 8 p.m. to midnight. With a view to defeating the object of census operation, the War Council organised a huge procession which strted from the "War Council" Office at 8 p.m. and terminated in a public meeting where the audience were kept engaged upto midnight. Everything passed off peacefully.—A. P.

SWAMI ANANTAND GETS SIX MONTHS' R. I.

—:o:—

Arrests At Akola.

(From A Correspondent.)
AKOLA, Feb. 26.

Swami Anantanand of Sastri and Govindrao Shinde of Charangaon are recent victims of 11th Ordinance and have got six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Shioram Master of Pimpalkhuta, Keshaorao Sauji of Malkapur, and Padamsibhai of Khamgaon Taluk Congress Committee have been arrested under the same Ordinance.

After the hoisting of the National Flag on the building of the Sanitation Board at the hands of Fatteram Bhayya 6 workers were arrested, 5 of them under Section 107. One of them Amritrao Mahajani got one year's rigorous.

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN IN SIRSI

—:o:—

Official Version Of Revenue Collection.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"For the second time in a few days the "Bombay Chronicle" has published grossly inaccurate information regarding land revenue collection in the Kanara District. The latest example is the statement from a correspondent that the "no-tax campaign is in full swing in Sirsi. Out of Rs. 1,55,000 only Rs. 2,000 has been collected." The fact is that, out of a demand for Rs. 81,800, Rs. 25,500 has been paid up without notice, and revenue is still coming in fast."

Gandhiji On Picketing.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

It is an unshakable faith with me that a cause suffers exactly to the extent that it is supported by violence. I say this inspite of appearances to the contrary. If I kill a man who obstructs me, I may experience a sense of false security. But the security will be short-lived. For I shall not have dealt with the root cause. In due course other men will surely rise to obstruct me. My business therefore is not to kill the man or men who obstruct me but to discover the cause that impels them to obstruct me and deal with it. Even so must one deal with the cause of people selling foreign cloth and not lay violent hands on those who happen to be the dealers for the time being. The cause lies on the surface. So long as there are buyers of foreign cloth, there will be sellers. I must therefore, gain the ear of the buying public. If we would but recognise this cardinal fact we would lay the greatest stress upon work in the villages which send their millions to the foreign cloth market. But I must not be understood to mean that we may neglect the cities and the merchants. Only under the plan suggested by me need there be neither despair, nor the slightest trace of violence. Moreover my plan if fully executed contains within itself the surest chances of success and need never degenerate into rowdyism. Let us not forget that we are wedded to non-violence and truth. The strictest and closest striving towards these two beacon-lights would certainly bring us ashore; and whilst reaching us there in the quickest possible time it would enable us in difficult circumstances to discover effective ways out. Those who have faith would not be disheartened if they found that some dealers have defied Congress instructions and demands. Such disappointments should be used for perfecting our own internal organisation and discovering our defects, never for losing faith.

Lahore.—An aeroplane of the Punjab Flying Club got badly damaged on Wednesday. While landing, its nose struck against miry earth and its wheels got stuck, thus topsturvying the machine. The two occupants, Mr. Sondhi and his instructor escaped injuries.—A. P.

Death Sentences On Bhagatsingh And Others

—:o:—

MOVE FOR COMMUTATION

AKALI DAL TRYING TO GET 500,000 SIGNATURES.

Sirdar Jamiat Singh writes from Akali Dal Office:—

The citizens of Bombay have demanded commutation of death sentences passed on Srijs. Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev in overcrowded meetings at Azad Maidan and Chowpatty. It is proposed that a mammoth petition bearing the signature of at least half a million citizens of Bombay be submitted to the Viceroy on 1st March at the latest. On the morning of Friday (February 27) an army of 100 Akali Dal and other volunteers was sent out to secure such signatures.

As we have very short time at our disposal and volunteers may not be able to approach everybody, I request the tenants of each and every building in Bombay and organisers of different labour and other organisations to secure such signatures and send them to me at Akali Dal Office, Keshavji Building, Frere Road, opposite to Carnac Bunder Railway Goods Office. Fifty thousand signatures have already been secured."

A BIRTHDAY PARTY.

(From A Correspondent.)
SAILANA, February 27.

His Highness entertained a large party on his birthday. The guests consisted of Colonel Neale, Agent to the Governor-General of Central India, Colonel Meek, Political Agent to Malwa, other high Europeans and Indian ladies and officers. The most important item on the programme was the presentation of an address to Colonel Neale by the Platform of all religious. The Dewan explained the object of the Institution. He then read over the address to which the Colonel gave a fitting reply.

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